The Bombay Gazette.

New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1874.

[illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible] Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] in Advance. [illegible] Rs. 60 [illegible] 31 [illegible] 16 [illegible] 6

[illegible] Per Annum [illegible] Rs. 67 [illegible]

[illegible] Postage Rates.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Rs. 1 0 [illegible] 2 8 [illegible] 2 8 [illegible] 0 2½ As. [illegible] not less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS. [illegible] 2 As. per Line. [illegible] as above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of twelve lines or less relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, [illegible], Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The ordinary Advertisements belonging to these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines [illegible] Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line [illegible] 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding twelve lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement [illegible] for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in advance.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, of which [illegible] lines go to the inch.

[illegible] 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The s.s. [illegible], [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander, J. H. [illegible], will be despatched [illegible] on SATURDAY, the [illegible] October 1874, at [illegible] calling at all the above Ports.

The Steamship "ARIA," 1,[illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander A. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible]th October 1874, at 4 p.m.

October 1874. October 1874.

Leave BOMBAY [illegible]
" Vingorla [illegible]
" Goa [illegible]
" Carwar [illegible]
" Mangalore [illegible]
" Cannanore [illegible] 21
" Tellicherry [illegible]
" Calicut [illegible]
" Beypore [illegible]
" Cochin [illegible]
" Alleppey [illegible] CALCUTTA [illegible] 8

Cargo for [illegible] and China will be booked by the Steamers on through [illegible] intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch [illegible] every [illegible] to the Persian Gulf, [illegible] KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and [illegible] calling at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. [illegible], 1,0[illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. H. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1874, at [illegible]

October 1874. October 1874.

Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave BUSREH	28
" Kurrachee	12	" Mahomerah	29
" Guadur	[illegible]	" Fao	29
" Muscat	15	" Bushire	30
" Bunder Abbas	18	[illegible]	Nov.
" Linga	20	[illegible]	4
" Bahrein	22	" Bunder Abbas	6
" Bushire	[illegible]	" Muscat	8
" Fao	[illegible]	" Guadur	10
" Mahomerah	[illegible]	" Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSREH	[illegible]	Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer [illegible] every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. [illegible], [illegible] Tons, 1[illegible] H.P., Commander R. J. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October 1874, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. "[illegible]," 1,0[illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. R. Gaves, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October 1874, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steam Ship PARAENSE, [illegible] Tons, Captain [illegible], will leave on or about the [illegible] of October. She has first-class [illegible] accommodation and Dining Saloon [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	£4
" Suez	38	[illegible]	8
" Port Said	38	[illegible]	9
" Alexandria	[illegible]	25	9-10
" Messina	50	34	11
" Naples	50	34	14
" Leghorn	[illegible]	34	14
" Genoa	[illegible]	34	14
" Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	[illegible]	35	14-10

Including Table. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail [illegible] BOMBAY, 1st November 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

[illegible]

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

[illegible]

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

[illegible] of [illegible] Patent Lever Watches, which [illegible] manufactured by themselves on the premises [illegible] for accuracy and durability.

The following [illegible] for India:—

[illegible] SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch [illegible] 11 0
Ditto, [illegible] 8 0

In hunting cases, [illegible]

[illegible] WATCHES [illegible]

Patent Lever Watch, [illegible] dial, [illegible] 12 12 0
Ditto, [illegible] 21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES [illegible]

Patent Lever Watch, [illegible] in plain or [illegible] 18 13
[illegible] 27 0

[illegible]

A Watch [illegible]

Orders [illegible] ALLIANCE, LI[illegible]

MITED, 11 & 12, Cornhill, London [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. NIZAM,	2,725 Tons,	October 6th.	
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,723 "	" 12th,	to Southampton
S.S. HYDASPES,	2,984 "	" 19th,	
S.S. ROHILLA,	2,?32 "	" 26th	to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked [illegible], and the Steamers proceed direct to the [illegible]

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by [illegible], but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.

"Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

E. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th Oct. 1874, at 2 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd Oct. 1874.

E. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.—NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th day of October at 4 p.m., at Gun Carriage Basin, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, Colaba, on account of and for the benefit of whom it may concern, the wreck of an Iron Barge, No. 3251. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

Also, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Room, on account of a deceased Gentleman and others, the valuable open-work drawing-room furniture, handsome brass bedstead, Brussels' hall carpet, 1 and 2 light argand lamps, musical box, Gent's saddle, bridles and bits, handsome porcelainware, one cask rich fern pattern glassware, on account of the concerned, and at 3 p.m., grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF DAMAGED COCHINEAL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. SHRECRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned at Apollo Bunder Warehouse and Port Custom House, the undermentioned Cases of damaged Cochineal, viz.

Ex s s Orchis—
J A & Co—979-82, 984-91 12 Cases damaged Cochineal.
Ex s s Cella—
J A & Co—971-75 5 Cases damaged Cochineal

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER [illegible]

An invoice of nicely decorated silver glass flower vases of sizes, candlesticks, rough lead glassware, consisting of butter and sugar pots, milk jugs, wick scissors, chimneys of different sizes, toys of double faces, small looking glasses, pocket-money purses, watch keys, lead pencils, &c.

Furniture consisting of large size office writing tables, blackwood press, cradles, chairs with and without arms, towel horse, dinner tables, perambulators, half-back couches, camp cots with beds and posts, meat safes, &c.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhoties, grey mulls, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, crockery, and glassware, &c., at Byculla Bombay Education Society's School.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. B. Walters, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and dessert sets, platedware, such as dish covers, curry dish, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, cutlery, &c., carved blackwood furniture such as set of dining table, dining-room chairs, sideboard, round, pier, and side tables, teapoys, chiffoniers, whatnots, conversation couches, easy, folding, rocking and drawing-room chairs, hat stand, work table, a mahogany square piano by C. H. Schroder, child's blackwood cots, iron cradles, clothes press, chest of drawers, pictures, carpets, flower vases, parian figures, child's perambulators, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of F. Forbes Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, &c.

On TUESDAY the 6th and WEDNESDAY the 7th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit, to Public Auction at No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, next door to Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co., on account of the concerned, a valuable stock of English jewellery consists of valuable diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, opals, turquoises, rings, handsome earrings set with rubies, diamonds, and carbuncles, valuable silver and gold hunting and open face patent lever watches, Lady's gold Albert and neck chains, sets of fine brooch and earrings set with diamonds, rubies, and pearls, breast pins, shirt, sleeve and necktie buttons, gold watch keys and hooks, pencils, fine lockets, charms, tooth picks, thimbles, spectacle glasses of different numbers, card cases, China hand fans, gilt palanqueen clocks, an iron treasury chest, a lot of silver jewellery, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th December.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1951 tons, Captain G. W. PARSONS, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first and second class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a [illegible] to this climate, [illegible] carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are:—

1st Class to Suez [illegible] £30
Do. to Liverpool [illegible] £50
2nd Class to do. [illegible] £30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company, at SURAT, up to [illegible] on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, for the construction of MILL BUILDINGS.

In such Tender separate rates for Masonry Works and Materials and [illegible] Materials should be given, except in the case of Wood Works, for which rates are to be given inclusive of Materials.

Each Tender should have the words "Tender for Mill Buildings" written on its Cover, and should accompany a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection thereof.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Forms of Tender, Schedules of Quantities, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract furnished by the Undersigned, at the Office of the Company in Surat, and by NUSSERWANJEE CHANDABHOY, Esquire, Civil Engineer, 7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. [illegible] per set.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 11th September 1874.

IN REFERENCE to the above Advertisement, it is further notified, that the TIME for RECEIVING the TENDERS has been EXTENDED from the evening of the 3rd proximo to the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th idem.

By Order,

JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 30th September 1874.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

Fine Sherry	Rs. 18, 22, 25
Very Superior Old Sherry	24, 30
Choice Old Sherry	28, 32, 36
Fine Old Manzanilla	30
Good Port, recently bottled	18
Fine Port	27
Superior Old Port	32
Fine Old Madeira	39
Fine Pale Marsala	18
Fine Moselle	Rs. 20, 24, 27, 33
Superior Sparkling Moselle	30, 32, 39
Fine Hock	16, 22-8, 24, 25, 27
Very superior Hock	30, 36, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock	32, 40
Finest Champagne	36, 42
Claret	8-8, 12
Fine Claret	15, 20
Very Superior Claret	25, 30
Burgundy	18, 22, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy	36
Sauternes	18, 27, 30
Chablis	16
Choice Old Brandy	Rs. 37
Fine Pale Brandy	20, 24
Fine Old Jamaica Rum	23
London Gin	16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	18, 20
Fine Old Hollands Geneva	18-8, 24

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy [illegible] Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance [illegible] Rs. 10
Single Copy [illegible] Annas 4

Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ANGLO-INDIAN

SPINNING & MANUFACTURING

COMPANY (Limited).

The Gentleman holding powers from the Manchester Board has arrived, and the Share List of the above Company will be closed in Bombay on or before the 31st October.

It is proposed to allot the Shares in accordance with the order of the dates in which applications have been made.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3 Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

A Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1862;
IN EUROPE IN 18[illegible].

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
BOMBAY—Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA—Hare Street.
BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.
LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.

[illegible]E MERCHANTS
TO
H.M. THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUB.

PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

		Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
" Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
" Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
" Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	14	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

			Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

(CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s AND WACHTER & Co.'s BRANDS.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	56	—
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
" " per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Star)	34½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock " Johannisberger	42	22½
" " Rudesheimer	27½	15½
" " Hochheimer	24½	14
" " Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	[illegible]	—

SHERRIES.

	Qts.	Gallon Jars.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37	
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34	
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27	
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25	43
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	
Brown seal, pale and dry	22	
Vino Fino, Brown Seal	23	
Vino Puero, Violet Seal	22	
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½	38
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	27
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	19½	
Madeira, East India, very choice	6	

SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent 23

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	42, 34
" old pale	Yellow capsule	30
" pale	White capsule	27
" pale	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	White cap.	24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	"	22
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	"	32½
" Scotch, 1st quality	"	25, 22½
Geneva, in flasks	"	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti-Cholera Cherry Brand, Creme de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Anières, Persicot, Rose-sans Epines, Maraschino. *per case.* 27½

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28½	15½
Orange Bitters, best	20½	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

TERMS:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for Cash. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tested for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

"INDIA PALE ALE,—BASS".—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz:—

	Nett Cash with order. Per dozen.	Credit. Per doz.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 12
Do. 5 " Pints	" 3 8	" [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE have REMOVED to No. 2, Meadow Street.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1874.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a Private Family is offered to 1 or 2 GENTLEMEN on Moderate Terms. Apply "G. L.," *Gazette* Office.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Bunder, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will continue CLOSED until the 8th INSTANT.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the POLL demanded at the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 3rd instant, will take place at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Bunder, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH,
Chairman.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of declaring an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th instant, until TUESDAY, the 13th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd October 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS as under will be received, up to the 20th instant, by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay:—

For the supply of Stationery from 1st December next to 30th November 1875.

Do. performance of the Printing Work required during the same period.

Forms of Tender may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively, and samples of the Forms to be printed seen at this Office.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1874.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions for the Voluntary Winding of the Company, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 26th September last.

By Order of the Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કુમપની.

i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd October 1874.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh SUPPLY of REAL MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE.

1 Breech-loading Double Barrel Pin Cartridge Gun, by T. Murcott.
2 Breech-loading Pin Fire Rifles, by Tipping and Lawden.
1 Double Barrel Muzzle Loader Rifle, by W. J. [illegible]

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.

A "Woodland" and "Keepsake."

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1874, the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY WILL BE OPEN for TRAFFIC of all sorts, between the Junction, at Wadi, with this Railway, and the Stations of the State Line at Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and intermediate places.

The State Line will, for the present and until further Notice, be worked by this Company, and Passengers, Luggage, Horses, Carriages, Dogs, and other Live Stock, Parcels, and Goods of all kinds will be carried over the Nizam's State Railway at similar fares and rates, and under similar conditions and rules, to those in force, from time to time, on this Railway.

Traffic of all descriptions can be booked through via Wadi between the Stations of the Nizam's State Railway and all Stations of this and of other Railways, with which there are through booking arrangements.

For information as to the Stations, Times of Trains, &c., see the Time Bill for the State Railway of this date, exhibited at Stations; and information as to Fares, Rates, &c., and other particulars, can be obtained at Stations, or on application to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd October 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travelers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

EQUATORIAL

HAIR DOUCHE.

DURING the hot months succeeding the Monsoon there is nothing like the regular use of the above preparation for relieving oppressive fulness in the head, and otherwise maintaining health. The regular and constant formation of new hair is of great importance to the nervous system of the head, provided the conditions of such a process are healthy and natural, and this the use of the "Douche" ensures. It contains no Cantharides, Acetic Acid, or other injurious stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.

(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "*Dhobies' Itch,*" "*Malabar Itch,*" "*Indian Ringworm,*" "*Dadhar,*" "*Gutchkurrau,*" "*Daraj.*"

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

MANILLA CIGARS
AND CHEROOTS.

JUST RECEIVED

A SMALL PARCEL OF THE FOLLOWING,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

No. 1, CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
VERY CHOICE,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.

No. 2, CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
(ESMERADO CAVITE BRAND)
THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE MANILLAS,
MOST EXQUISITE QUALITY,
Rs. 85 and Rs. 80 per 1,000.

No. 2 CIGARS, CAVITE,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
A very Superior Brand unequalled at the Price.

No. 2 CIGARS, FORTIN,
Rs. 50 per 1,000.
MILD, MELLOW, MATURED,
Specially recommended to those who desire a really
WELL-SEASONED CIGAR.

No. 2 CIGARS, PRINCESSA.
A MOST DELICIOUS LITTLE CIGAR,
Rs. 45 per 1,000.

ALSO A FEW BOXES OF THE FOLLOWING
RARITIES,
VEGUEROS,
AND
CABALLEROS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a Furnished HOUSE or ROOMS in Colaba open to the sea-breeze, on moderate terms, stalling, &c. Apply BETA, Care of Printer.

5,000 RUPEES SECURITY.—The ADVERTISER, aged 32 years, with 14 years' experience, and at present holding a Situation of trust and responsibility, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDING CLERK, CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, or GENERAL and MANAGING AGENT, from and after the 1st Proximo. First Class Testimonials and the highest references given. Apply to "Bak., L.C.D.," Care of the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

21st September 1874.

S. ROSE & CO.

BEG TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

INK, INKSTANDS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Portable Writing Ink, per packet	0	8
Instantaneous Ink Generators, to be had in four Colours: Black, Red, Blue, and Violet, each	1	0
Magic Inkstand, Black or Violet, each	3	0
Magic Inkstand for the Pockets	1	8
Inexhaustible Fountain Inkstand, Black or Violet, each	2	0
The New Double-spring Inkstand	3	0
Registered Trefoil Inkstand	6	0
Vitograph Pencil, adapted for marking on Canvas, Glass, and Wood, to be had in two Colors, Blue and Yellow	3	4

PAPER WEIGHTS.

	Rs.	a.
New Porcelain Paper Weight, each	1	6
Crystal Paper Weight	2	6

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1875

(To arrive in a few days.)

SUNDRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Our Mutual Friend, a neat French Morocco Cases for holding a Pack of Cards, with Brass Scoring Plate and Pegs, complete	3	0
Umpire Whist Marker, per pair	2	0
Duke of Edinburgh Metallic Note-Books, size 4¼ by 3¼ in.	3	8
Folding Nail Scissor	3	0
Patent Parcel or Addressing Pen	0	8
India Rubber Pens, per Card of 12 Pens and Holder	0	6
Chinese Liquid Gold	6	12

NOVELTIES.

	Rs.	a.
Parlor Telegraph, complete. Apparatus, comprising single Needle Instrument, Battery, connecting Wires, and Instructions, in a box, small size	3	5
Ditto ditto large size	5	0
Electric Bell, consisting of a Bell, an Electro-Magnet, Armature, Contact Breaker, &c., packed in a box with Battery and Cork-stirrer	3	0
Ladies' Colouring Wand, very useful for Dying Ribbons. It can be obtained in the following Colours:—Magenta, Violet, and Blue, each	2	0

THE NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER.

The surface of the Weighing Table is made of Enamelled Porcelain (carefully framed and secured), on which is indellibly impressed and heat-glazed a table of the New Postage Rates. With Seven Indian and English Weights.

CASH PRICE—Rs. 32.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ESTABLISHED 1864

SOUNDY & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR PIANOFORTES, BY BROADWOOD & SON, & COLLARD & COLLARD,

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,

SELF-ACTING ORGANS AND SERAFINAS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS, complete	Rs. 20 to 150		ACCORDIONS	Rs. 15 to 35
GUITARS	" 12 to 75		FLUTINAS	" 20 to 40
BANJOS	" 10 to 45		CORNOPEANS	" 40 to 150
FLUTES	" 15 to 100		BALLAD HORNS	" 60 to 110
MUSICAL BOXES	" 30 to 100		FLAGEOLETS	" 4 to 13
MELODIONS	" 9 to 15		POST HORNS	" 6 to 15
MINIFLUTES	" 30 to 50		FAIRY BELLS	" 7 to 10
TAMBOURINES	" 3 to 12		BELL PIANOS	" 125 to 175
CONCERTINAS (English)	" 75 to 150		CASTANETS AND BONES	" 3 to 5
Ditto (German)	" 10 to 25		VIOLIN BOWS	" 3 to 12
Ditto (Anglo-German)	" 25 to 45		TRIANGLES	" 3 to 10

VIOLIN, GUITAR, VIOLINCELLO AND BASS STRINGS.

New Sheet Music at English Price.

PIANOS FOR HIRE FOR ANY PERIOD.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALBUMS AND SCRAP [illegible]

PICTURES [illegible] FRAMES.

[illegible] CASES AND INKSTANDS.

W. F. THOMAS & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES.

LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER AND WILSON SYSTEM MACHINES.

GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

AMMUNITION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES.

BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, TIPS, AND CHALK.

DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS AND SPARE SLIDES.

BADMINTONS, SETS COMPLETE, OR SPARE BATS.

SOUNDY & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Bush Suits ... to	16	0	Travelling Hats	3	8	Air Pillows	5	0	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Overland	25	0	Cardigan Jackets and warm	9	8	Travelling Do.	1	8	Tooth Brushes	0	8
Warm	30	0	Sheets per pair	9	8	English Feather	7	8	Nail Do.	0	14
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0	Pillow Cases each	1	4	" Horse Hair	7	8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9	8
Dressing Gowns ...9 to	20	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 to 23	8 0	Cork Mattrasses	19	8	Blankets ...each	19	8
Pyjamas			Solid Leather	49	0	Rug Straps	1	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from ...10 to	15	0
Oxford Shirts	16	0	Extra Large	75	0	Waterproof Coats	40	0	Resais or Quilts ...7-8 to	12	8
White do.	4	8	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from ...7-8 to	12	8
Best Shrunk Flannel	8	0	Extra Large	24	0	Linen "	6	0	Umbrellas with cover	9	0
Silk and Wool	9	8	Cash Bags	6	12	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Warm Gloves	1	14
Printed Cambric Shirts 4 to	4	8	Courier Bags	4	8	Cotton Socks	11	8	" Mitts	1	8
Siam Silk Shirts	11	0	Money Belts	2	8	Warm do.	15	8	" Mufflers	2	12
Under Vests ...3-8 to	6	0	Soiled Linen Bags	4	12	Bathing Drawers, each	2	0	Pin Scarfs from	0	12
" Pants ...6 to	8	0	Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to	21	0	Sponge Bags	2	0	Sailor's Knot from	1	8
Travelling Caps	3	8				Sponges	3	8			
						Soap Boxes	1	8			

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, a LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN, on a Salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply by letters only to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Holkar State Railway, Mhow.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S
SECOND GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON
THURSDAY, 8TH OCT. 1874,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 5TH to 12TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1874.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or who have Claims upon, the Estate of the late BRIGADIER-GENERAL SHEWELL are requested to communicate with the Undersigned by One Month after This Date, after which no Claims will be recognized.

A. M. SHEWELL, Major, Staff Corps,
Administrator to the Estate.

Marine Lines, Bombay, 1st October 1874.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees 500 per Share of the above Company is MADE PAYABLE at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on or before the 31st day of OCTOBER next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

[illegible]

KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

31, Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—MR. JAMES McDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. McDONALD, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON, }

Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October 1874, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1874.
2nd To appoint an Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th September 1874.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29TH INSTANT to 12TH PROXIMO (both days inclusive)

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI JEWCOREBAI, widow of Narondas Harribhoy, hath contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Pazendari Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south of Agiary Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Hungovind's Girdharlal Desai, on or towards the west by the property of Ramdas Toolsydas, on the north by the said public road called Agiary Street, and on the south by the property of Cypriano De Almeida, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 86. All persons having any claim over the said property, either by way of mortgage, lien, lease, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned, at their Office, in Apollo Street, No. 16, within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 28th day of September 1874.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Solicitors.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS

In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved	30	to	70
" ditto, and in morocco cases	35	to	120
" and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	20	to	100
" ditto, ditto combined, in case	54	to	150
" BOWL AND SPOON, in case	100	to	120
" FEEDING BOTTLES	30	to	40
" PAP BOATS	16	to	28
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	11	to	50
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	50
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	6	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon......Rs. 200 to 350.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug... " 550 to 800.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surrays, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 50.

The Mignonette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plates, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(MADRAS AND BOMBAY),

CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

AND

GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,

BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their business, CARRIAGE BUILDING of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONEY PARK, VICTORIA, and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screw legs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 3 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Rule of the Game. Rs. 1,000.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 22 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 2¼ inch Rs. 31, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

Pyramid Balls, per set of 16, Rs. 110. Pool Balls, per Set of 12, Rs. 60, in Box.

[illegible] Cues, ordinary [illegible] 3, Half rich Rs. 4, and rich inlaid from 6 to 10 Rs. each.

Cement in phials Rs. 1. Cue Tips 12 as. per dozen.

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 4. Cue Tip Cutters, Rs. 4.

Billiard Chalk, Rs. 1-8 per Dozen.

Spare Slates, Spirit Levels, &c., &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—Improved pattern with rubber cushions, Pockets, Screw Legs for levelling, size 10 by 3 feet, 8 inches, Rs. 250.

Ditto from 100 to 250 Rupees, according to size and materials used.

CROQUET SETS—Made particularly for Indian Climate, club size, Rs. 35. Cavendish, Rs. 45.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS—1 Foot Square, white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—7 inch squares of various handsome Patterns with borders, Rs. 2-3 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES—2 and 4 Decanters, new model, acting as a Pump, give 2, 3 and 4 decanters of Ice Water in less than 3 minutes, and cannot get out of order; give also 2 large lumps of Ice.

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from 5 feet to 13 feet.

Carpetting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

AND

MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
TOBACCO PLANTERS,
CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE
MANUFACTURERS,
DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

Have opened a Depot for the sale of their Cheroots, at EAST STREET, POONA.

PRICES IN POONA.

"A" OR CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION BRAND," CHEROOTS AND CIGARS IN CEDAR BOXES.

No. 1	Large Cheroots	per 1,000 Rs.	28
" 2	Medium size Cheroots	" "	21
" 3	Small or Cheroots	" "	17
" 5	Large "Manilla"	" "	21
" 4	Small "Havannahs"	" "	15
" 6	Medium do.	" "	21
" 7	Large do.	" "	28
" 8	Tiny Manillas or Office Cheroots	" "	1

"C" OR TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.

CHEROOTS WITH STRAWS.

No. 1	Large Dawson'	per 1,000 Rs.	[illegible]
" 2	Medium do.	" "	[illegible]

Messrs. CAMPBELL also allow a DISCOUNT of [illegible] per cent on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cheroots and a DISCOUNT of [illegible] per cent, on a Cash purchase of 10,000 Cheroots of "A" or Plantation Brand—i. e. the best Brand.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cash.

"PLANTATION WORKS,"
DINDIGUL,
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,
East Street, Poona.

1st October 1874.

DEPOT IN ENGLAND,
12, King Street, Cheapside, London.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 2? per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.

Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloths.
Floor Cloth.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Roller Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 3rd October, 1874.

The announcement in Reuter's telegram of to-day, that the Bank of England rate of discount has been advanced from 3 to 5 per cent., comes somewhat unexpectedly and will take most people on this side by surprise. Thursday's return certainly indicated a decided change in the position of the Bank, and would of itself have been sufficient justification of an advance, but no change having been made then, a sudden increase of 2 per cent. coming on a Saturday evidently indicates an unexpected turn in the general position of the market. With the meagre information at our disposal on this side it is of course very difficult to account definitely for unexpected movements of the kind, but in all probability we shall find that this has its origin in a revival of the demand for gold from France. The fact of no change having been made at the weekly board meeting may possibly be accounted for by the demand for money up to that time having been looked upon as merely of a temporary character, such as the payment of the quarterly dividends, but with the Reserve at its present moderate figure, any indication of a continued withdrawal of gold would necessarily be met by a decided step, such as the directors have now taken. It is of course just possible that the movement is due not to any special demand such as we have indicated, but merely to ordinary trade requirements, which usually assume larger proportions about this period, and this view derives some support from the fact that last year an advance from 4 to 5 per cent. was made on the same date, also on the same day in 1872 from 4½ to 5, and on the 18th October 1871 from 4 to 5 per cent.; but last year there was the beginning of the American crisis to call for the change, and in each case we have mentioned the alteration was made at the weekly meeting. It is worthy of notice that stocks are apparently unaltered, Consols being still quoted at 92⅛; French Rentes at 99¼; and Bar Silver continues at 57⅞d. per oz.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues to show increased activity, the sales yesterday having reached 20,000 bales and to-day 15,000, the proportion of Surats being 4,500 and 5,000 bales respectively. Spot quotations yesterday were unaltered, although Mid Uplands, January-February shipment, was quoted at 8⅛d., an advance apparently of 1/16d. per lb.; but to-day's message gives Fair Dhollera and Oomra at 5⅛d., an improvement of 1-16d. per lb. There seems nothing of a special character to justify a material advance in prices, and in all probability it arises merely from a temporary demand on the part of the trade, who must have run themselves very low in stock of late; in any case the American advices do not account for it, as Mid Uplands in New York is quoted at 15⅞ cents, a decline of ⅛ cent per lb., while the receipts at the ports for the week are again heavy, 40,000 bales against 46,000 in 1873 and 60,000 in 1872. Exports to Great Britain are given at 15,000 bales, and the stocks at the ports have increased from 129,000 to 150,000 bales.

The official figures for the week show a fair business; the takings for trade and export reaching 75,000 bales against an import of 37,000; and the visible supply for the United Kingdom now compares with the same date last year as follows:—

	1874.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	730,000	645,[illegible]
,, London	110,125	207,650
American afloat	20,000	22,000
East Indian ,,	220,000	187,000
	1,080,125	1,069,319
	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8⅝	9 3/16
,, Fair Dhollera	5 3-16	6
Difference	3 7/16	3 3/16

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Friday was said to be firmer, but quotations were unaltered. Coffee improved 1s. per cwt., and at the Colonial Wool sales prices have advanced 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Oil and Seeds are unaltered.

Sterling Exchange to-day has shown a decidedly firmer feeling and rates have gone slightly in favour of remitters. The change in the aspect of the market can scarcely be due to business here, as there is still a very limited trade doing in exports, and consequently only a small amount of private paper offering, but the improvement in Cotton in Liverpool may possibly have given rise to anticipations of a more extended business, while the upward tendency in money at home and perhaps drawings by the incoming China mail may account for it. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand ... 1s. 10 3/32d. per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10 13/32d. ,,
Credits, 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10 9/16d. ,,
Document Bills, 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10¾d. ,,

Rates on Calcutta are unaltered, and Government Paper is steady at—for Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The Share Market has been firm with a moderate business doing. Spinning shares have not changed in value much; Land shares are firm, Frerea especially so; Bank of Bombays are weak at a half per cent. decline.

Cotton shows increased firmness owing to the tenor of the home telegrams, and dealers are asking an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per candy, but there is still only a very moderate extent of buying being done. Some enquiry has been manifested for New Hinganghauts and Ginned Broach, but the rates asked by dealers stop business.

Freights are unchanged at £1-17-6 by steamer.

Piece Goods continue to be more freely dealt in, but so far prices have not altered.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nominal value paid.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,490
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	755
10,000	500	250	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	[illegible]
5,[illegible]	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
[illegible]	487½	all	14 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	178
[illegible]	250	125	8 p.ct	National Bank of India	[illegible]
[illegible]	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares.	Nominal value paid.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	1,250	all	105*	Alexandra Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,160
[illegible]	1,000	all	100ps*	Bombay United	1,650
[illegible]	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	205
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	...	Colaba Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,540
[illegible]	1,250	all	125p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	115ps	Great Eastern	[illegible]
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	[illegible]
784	1,000	all	115p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,485xd
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	[illegible]
800	1,250	1,000		Madras Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	850	65p.s	Madras U. Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	...	Manockji Petit's	1,540
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	500	all	60*	Oriental	[illegible]
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	150p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	[illegible]
500	1,000	250	[illegible]	Do do 1/4 share	[illegible]

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares.	Nominal value paid.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	5,000	2,500	100ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,000	1,100	100 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	[illegible]
100	500	all	18 p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	[illegible]
250	3,000	150	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	...	Alfred Mills Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,000	11,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	[illegible]
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	500	all	50ps	Do New	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Cotton Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	Carwar Company	[illegible]
500	[illegible]	all	700ps	Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	East India Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Fort Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	100 ps	Frere Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Press	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co.	[illegible]
400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co	480
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Victoria Press, Madras	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] United Press Co.	[illegible]

* [illegible] for the half-year.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Manager of the Mofussil Company supplies the following information:—

Broach, 29th September.—The weather lately has been bright and warm during the day, with heavy dew at night, and the Cotton crop is progressing very favourably. The plants look as strong and healthy as they possibly could do and the prospect at present is a promising one. The rate for February and March shipment is Rs. 215.

From Surat and Ahmedabad the accounts are cheering, and no more rain is actually required to ensure a plentiful harvest.

Hinganghat, 29th.—Since last report we have had several heavy showers. A few balls have come off here and there, but this is nothing compared with the excellent prospects before us. The weather now keeps cloudy, just what is wanted at this stage of the Cotton crops. Sharp rainstorms should keep away now.

Wurdah, 29th.—During the week we have had three not very heavy rainstorms. No damage has resulted; in fact rain was much wanted. The weather continues most favorable, and should it keep so, the yield will be large.

Khamgaum, 29th.—Since last week the weather has been fine and sunny. We should be the better off for a few more showers. The reports from the south "Hingolee" &c. are very good, so also are the reports from the Akote districts in the North, but to the South-west and away towards Khandeish reports are very bad, there having been little or no rain.

Moorthzapore, 29th.—The weather continues fine, and the Cotton plants are progressing well.

Julgaum, 2nd October.—Since my last report we have had a few showers. Cotton is progressing very favourably.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Barque Roma Capitale, 638 tons, Captain P. Ozils, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

The Ship Tranmere, 877 tons, Captain E. Ellis, will sail to-day for Penang with a cargo of 28,000 Indian maunds salt.

The Ship Louisa Fletcher, 1,280 tons, Captain S. Morris, will sail to-day for Penang with a cargo of 13,440 Indian maunds salt.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Arcot, 1,131 tons, Captain J. Sharp, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar.—Mr. Noonan and Mr. Nelson. For Hurney.—Mrs. and Miss Beatham and three servants. For Beypore.—Mr. C. J. Groom and servant. For Tellicherry—Colonel LeMesurier and servant. For Madras—Mr. Cruddas and servant. For Mangalore.—Mr. W. Watts. For Colombo.—A gentleman. For Rutnagherry.—Mr. Ashdown. For different ports.—Forty deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Tiverton	Cowley	Bassein.
	Tythenus	Andrew	Colombo.
	Winona	Bray	Calcutta.
	Arcot (s)	Sharp	Coast & Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Tranmere, Ellis, to Penang.
Barque Roma Capitale, Ozils, to Rangoon.
Ship Louisa Fletcher, Morris, to Penang.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Hindostan (s)	Miller	Hong-Kong, Sept 12.
	Socotra (s)	Withers	Bombay, Sept 14.
	River Sith	Crawford	Liverpool, June 16.
	Jacques Forestier	Marcombia	Bourbon, Sept 6.
	Lady Rawlinson	Robson	Ganjam, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.		
30	Precurseur (s)	....	....
	Africa (s)	....	....
	Sir J. Lawrence	....	....
	Latona	....	....
	Peabody	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.		From.
1	Meinam (s)	....	Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
994 Marian Moore, Stephens—James Mackintosh & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
[illegible]—Farnham & Co.
FOR PENANG.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Morris—Merwanjee [illegible]
822 Tranmere, Ellis—Owen & Okell.
FOR MAURITIUS.
[illegible] Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. N. Mahomed.
NOT FIXED.
[illegible] Anni Fish, Hoffers—The Captain.
958 Callao, Williams—Owen and Okell.
[illegible] Great [illegible], Carter.
[illegible] Hahnemann, Thomson—Wallace & Co.
434 Morader, Urquhart—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
834 Ocean Bride, Le Gros—W. Nicol & Co.
[illegible] Roma Capitale, Pietro—The Captain.
[illegible] Sappho, Hughes—Owen & Okell.
1192 Tribune, Rayfield—Wallace & Co.
1367 Turkish Empire, Whitmore—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1619 Vicksburg, Webster—M. Nusserwanjee.

STEAMERS.
FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.
2723 Nizam, Barlow—P. & O. Co.
2257 Mooltan, Symons—P. & O. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
986 [illegible], Brooking—W. & A. Graham & Co.
FOR TRIESTE, &c.
1019 Memfi, Vescovitch—A. C. Gumpert.
FOR ADEN, JEDDAH AND HOODOODA.
706 Koina, [illegible]—Essa [illegible] Khaleia.
FOR CHINA, &c.
2118 Delhi, Lee—P. & O. Co.
FOR KURRACHEE.
547 Coconada, Scott—B. I. S. N. Co.
FOR COLOMBO via COCHIN.
918 Riga, Clark—W. & A. Graham & Co.
NOT FIXED.
[illegible] Africa, Breeze—P. & O. Co.
[illegible] Alnora, McCallum—B. I. S. N. Co.
1514 Ethiopia, Atkinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
[illegible] Ferozepore, Neal—B. I. S. N. Co.
[illegible] Kurrachee, Nailer—B. I. S. N. Co.
[illegible] Lombardy, Gillison—P. & O. Co.
1014 Parsee, Harrison—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
FOR ADEN.
168 Sultan Bacha, Nacoda.
FOR JEDDAH AND HOODOODA.
450 Day Dream, Nacoda—S. M. A. Latiff.
NOT FIXED.
616 Fath Salem, Halliday.
188 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cader.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
[illegible] Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
[illegible] Clyde—(Ordinary.)
[illegible] Constance, Chapman—(Schooner.)
472 [illegible], Downing—(Steam Tug.)
[illegible] Dalhousie, Warner.
[illegible] Magpie, James—(R. N.)

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 4th October, 10-44 a.m.—French mail steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

Galle, 4th October, 6-50 a.m.—French steamer Hooghly from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 4th October, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 85.

Carwar, 4th October, 4-25 p.m.—Weather fine, wind west north-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29 98.

Mangalore, 4th October, 9-30 a.m.—Weather fair, wind east to west, thermometer maximum 85, minimum 75, wet bulb 79, barometer 29 78, rainfall 5 cents.

Vingorla, 4th October, 4-5 p.m.—Weather [illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 3.

From Liverpool.

Parsee, 5[illegible]6 bundles hoop iron, Assur Veerjee; 50 boxes bar soap, Tyabally Moolianally; 5 hogsheads port-wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From London.

Ethiopia, 24 cases [illegible], Maneckjee Jamsetjee; 20 bundles iron shovels, Abdoolcader Budroodin; 90 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 2 cases cochineal, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.

Carmarthenshire, 50 hogsheads beer, The L. and A. Co.

From Trieste.

Memfi, 93 bales printing papers, A. C. Gumpert; 1 case needles, D. Narayen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 3.

For Liverpool.

Paramatta, 3 cases shawls, Tooleeram Manoridass; 212½ cwts. myrabollams, Getha Purestom; 232½ cwts. myrabollams, Dewjee Premjee; 1991 cwts. linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 209 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 44 bales wool, E. Tyabjee and Co.; 209 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 1 bale cotton, Sugoonchund Motilall; 24 bales cotton, Soorjee Damjee; 23 bales cotton, Thakersey Khetsey; 11 bales cotton, Cassum Metha.

For London.

Mooltan, 3 cwts. fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 4 cwts. fishmaws, and 21 cwts. deer horn, Dawood Mahomed; 1 bale hide, Sacker Abdoola; 32 bales skins, Fucker Mahomed [illegible], Aboo Sallay Koo and Co; 28 bales skins, Wana Anna Syed Mohidin Saheb and Co; 83 bales skins, [illegible] and Co.; 11 packages [illegible], Dyat Ruttonsee; 6 bales aloe fibre, R. L. Southern and Co.

For Trieste.

Memfi, 850 bales cotton, G. [illegible] and Co.

For Marseilles.

Nizam, 2 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.; 2 boxes silver coins value Rs. 16,000, French Bank.

For Hongkong.

Delhi, 75 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 chests opium, [illegible] Dowlutram; [illegible] chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.; 10 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.; 2 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdwadass; 14 chests opium, Baja Abdoola Noor Mahomed; [illegible] chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Delhi, 18 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 6 chest opium, Burrodass Sereksoondass; 64 chests opium, Tata and Co.; 3 chests opium, Lulloobhoy Lullachund; 11 chests opium, Hajarimul Goormooray; 184 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 131 chests opium, Goolraj [illegible]; 10 chests opium, Macockram Choonram; 7 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjlall; 10 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—October 2.

Wilson, Major, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from [illegible].

Walter, Major General, Bengal Staff, on promotion.

October 3.

[illegible], Lieutenant, [illegible] Regiment Native Infantry, on duty.

Justice, Major, Madras Hyd. Con., on furlough, from Ellichpore.

DEPARTURES—October 3.

[illegible], Vet. Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Mhow.

[illegible], Major, Brigade Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 3rd October 1874.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—6th Regiment N I—Col T D Ker, to officiate as Comdt vice Col Faulkner proceeded on medical certificate.

Maj and Bt Lt-Col H Cochrane, v c, 2nd Battalion 7th Foot, is appointed to the Command of the Khundwa Rest House and will travel by rail at the public expense.

Surg Maj E Holle will proceed from Poona to Deesa for general duty in the Presidency Circle, travelling expeditiously by rail and dak at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 30th Sept 1874:—Lt-Col C R Blair, Infy, Comdt Mhairwara Battalion.
Maj W H Ross, S C, Brig Maj, Poona.
Lt F C Symonds, S C, Asst Supt Rev Sury, Southern M country.

Serjt W J Peake, 49th Regt, is appointed Orderly Room clerk to the Colaba Depot, and transferred to the unattached List.

No 2862, Serjt Charles Kite, Ord Dept, is permitted to rejoin the 9th Brig R A.

No 1885, Serjt Thomas Howard, 6th Brig R A, is appointed to the Ord Dept and transferred to the unattached List.

The following orders are confirmed:—49th Foot—Regimental order, dated 26th July 1874, directing Lieut St Clair Smith to continue to perform the duties of Interpreter, pending the confirmation of his appointment as Adjutant.

6th Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 25th Sept 1874, directing Maj Dodd to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Capt Dalmahoy as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Faulkner, proceeded on medical certificate to Bombay.

24th Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 18th Sept 1874:—I. Directing Lieut Morse, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, from the 20th ultimo, vice Capt Grant proceeding on furlough.

II. Directing Capt Hay, 1st Wing Sub to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 20th ultimo, and during such time as Maj Hawthorn may officiate as 2nd in Comd.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—3rd Hussars—Capt G V C Napier, from 1st to 15th Oct 1874, on private affairs, in extension.

Lieut B L Gilson, from 1st to 10th Oct 1874, on private affairs, in extension.

7th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Maj A G Daubeny, to Matheran, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate.

14th Foot—Maj J S Hand, in extension to remain at Poona, from 1st to 31st Oct 1874, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col J F Robertson, 2nd in Comd 28th N I, for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor of Bengal.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept 30.)

Mr Stuart Saunders Hogg, Comr of Police and Chairman of the Justices of the Peace, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr William Kemble, Mag and Colr, Purneah, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr Henry James Newbery is appointed to act as Mag and Colr of Purneah during the absence on leave of Mr W Kemble, or until further orders.

Mr Alfred Erskine Chapman Boist is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr T H Wickes, Ex Engr, second grade, assumed charge of the Nuddea Rivers Division on the 11th Sept 1874, before noon.

Mr R C McKennie, Ex Engr, fourth grade, assumed charge of the Dinagepore and Maldah districts on the 31st Aug 1874, after noon.

Mr H Joll, Ex Engr, second grade, assumed charge of the East Tirhoot Special Division on the [illegible]th Sept 1874, before noon.

Mr J J O'Flaherty, Asst Engr, first grade, assumed charge of the Rajshahye and Pubna district on the 31st Aug 1874, after noon.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 3.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr G H M Ricketts, C B, Comr, Allahabad Division, privilege leave for 33 days, with effect from the 28th Sept 1874.

Mr W E Burkitt, Offg Mag and Colr, Muzaffarnagar, privilege leave for ten days, with effect from the 6th Oct 1874.

Surgn-Maj J R Jackson, Civil Surgn, Mainpuri, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Oct 1874.

Surgn-Maj E A Fitz-Gerald, Civil Surgn, Jaunpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Oct 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Dr E J Lazarus, Special Mag with 2nd class powers, Benares, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N W Provinces.

Mr H A Harrison, Mag of Farukhabad, to be an Additional Sessions Judge, and to be in charge of the Farukhabad Sessions Division, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on leave of Mr G B Pasley.

Mr E B Thornhill, Mag and Colr, Jaunpur, to be Supt of the Jail at that station during the absence on leave of Surgn-Maj E A FitzGerald, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be Offg Asst Dist Supts of Police:—

Mr J Laing, vice Mr W H A Short, dismissed.

Mr J Ogilvie, vice Capt F H Alexander, resigned.

Inspr F T Mills, vice Lieut Col F W Dunbar, proceeded on furlough.

Mr H G Keene, Dist and Sessions Judge, Agra, to officiate as Comr of the Allahabad Division during the absence on leave of Mr G H M Ricketts, or until further orders.

Mr J Simson, Mag and Colr, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Agra, till relieved by Mr G E Watson, with effect from the date of Mr H G Keene's departure, for Allahabad.

Mr R J Leeds, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, to officiate as Mag and Colr of Agra vice Mr J Simson.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following postings:—

Mr J Ogilvie, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, to Fatehgarh.

Mr F T Mills, Offg Asst Dist Supt, to Allahabad, on being relieved from special duty on relief works at Gorakhpur.

Mr J H Twigg, Asst Mag and Colr, to the Bareilly district, with effect from the expiry of his privilege leave.

Mr H W Dashwood, District and Sessions Judge, to Meerut, with effect from the date of his being relieved of the Offg Commissionership of Benares by Mr C P Carmichael.

[illegible] Col A G Davidson.

His Honor the [illegible] the following promotions:—

From 1st Oct 1874, Col J Davidson, Depy Comr, 3rd class (Jhansi Commission), to be Depy Comr 2nd class, vice Col A H Ternan, retired; Mr J S Porter, Joint Mag 1st grade, to be Depy Comr, 3rd class (Jhansi Commission), vice Col J Davidson; Mr R J Leeds, Joint Mag 2nd grade, to be Joint Mag 1st grade; Mr J Smith, Asst Magt, to be Joint Magt, 2nd grade.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following transfers and reversions:—

With effect from the 10th Oct, 1874:—

Maj R Cadell, Dist Supt of Police, from Dehra Dun to Muttra.

Capt A Olivant, Dist Supt of Police, from Muttra to Cawnpore.

Mr W Clifford, Offg Dist Supt of Police, from Cawnpore to Etah.

Mr R Waddington, Dist Supt of Police, from Allahabad to Dehra Dun, on being relieved by Mr B Alone.

Mr C F Knyvett, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Etah, to revert to his appointment as Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, and to be posted to Meerut.

Mr G E Watson, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, from Meerut to Agra, with effect from the date of being relieved by Mr H W Dashwood at Meerut.

Col A G Davidson, Depy Comr, from Behraich to Jalaun, vice Colonel A H Ternan.

Mr C F Amery, Depy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Gorakhpur to the Garhwal Division, vice Mr R F Colvin on furlough; Mr A R Grant, Asst Conservr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Kumaun to the Gorakhpur Division vice Mr Amery.

These transfers will take effect on the return of Mr Grant from furlough in Nov next.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr J H Thornhill, Asst Engr, Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal.

Maj H H Jones, R E, Ex Engr, Narora Division, Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Lieut F V Corbett, R E, Ex Engr, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty-five days.

HIGH COURT.—5th October.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Remington, Hore and Langley.

1-74—Hearn and Cleveland — Pallonjee Shapoorjee v Thomas White and others—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

101-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacker Purshotum P v Bai Manockbai, widow—K Morojee.

111-74—M. E. Barbhaya—Bajeebhoy Valley v Meherally Dama and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

118-74—Mr. Fletcher—Marianbebee, widow v Ameenabebee, widow.

134-74—Fletcher and Smith—Jehanghir Hormusjee v Allarickia Sewjee—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—A. R. Wadia v Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSE.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee v Manoredas Gordhandas—Shapurjee and Thackurdas—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

[illegible]

319-73—Chalk and Turner—L A Blaschek v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Remington, Hore and Langley.

ADMIRALTY SIDE.

3-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Nukib Oomer bin Sallah Sultan v The Secretary of State, &c.—Mr Hearn.

LONG CAUSES.

345-73—M M Munshi—Chintoba Purshotum v Abdool Razak—Tyabjee and Sayani.

109-74—Prescot and Winter—Callianjee Maddonjee v Hurjeevun Vussonjee and another—Fletcher and Smith.

235-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopall Premsookdas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

252-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sewdutroy Ramchunder v Hurrydeodass Bajeirao—Remington, Hore and Langley.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The NATIONAL BANK of INDIA will PAY an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND, for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

THOS. MATHESON,
Ag. Acct. National Bank of India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DART—October 3rd, at Albion Place, Byculla, the wife of Mr. J. M. Dart, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAVES—September 28th, at Mynee Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major William Graves, Army Medical Department, of a daughter.

SKINNER—September 29th, at Airfield, Mussoorie, the wife of Alexander Skinner, Esq., of a daughter.

WALKER—September 27th, at Mominabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain J. G. D. Walker, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

WILKS—September 25th, at Kurnool, the wife of C. H. Wilks, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DOUGLAS—FOGGO—September 28th, at St. Andrews' Kirk, by the Revd. J. Macalister Thomson, John Robert Douglas, of H.M.'s Bengal Marine Service, to Amelia Macdonald, eldest daughter of the late James Walker Foggo, Esq., of Edinburgh, and late of Burrisaul.

JOHNSTON—CLARK—September 26th, at Nundial, by Reverend R. D. Johnston, L. M. S., father of the bridegroom, John Charles Johnston, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., to Emma Clark, daughter of Reverend F. H. Clark, M. S., of Porus, Jamaica.

DEATHS.

CURRAN—September 26th, at Rampore Beauleah, killed by a fall from his horse, Surgeon Edward Henry Curran, Bengal Army.

KEELAN—September 25th, at [illegible], suddenly, of heart-disease, Amelia, the beloved wife of Mr. L. Keelan, aged 62 years, 9 months, and 25 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1874.

It is no doubt entirely our own fault, but we are unable to follow our contemporary, the *Englishman*, in his comments on the attempt we lately made to show cause for suspending judgment on the charge brought against England, that she has ruined the manufactures of India, and thrust the whole population of the country for support on the soil. We contended that there is abundant evidence to prove the flourishing state of Indian manufactures after a hundred years of British rule, and that, on the other hand, the doctrine about the over-population of India rests on no better foundation than the unsupported and haphazard assertions of quacks, who advance rash statements of this kind in the hope of persuading the English people that India is on the brink of ruin, and can only be saved by taking their "pills for the earthquake." Perhaps we shall be excused for adding that we had no wish to rival these absolute and infallible pamphleteers, or to trample on the dogmatism of Mr. R. H. Elliot and his disciples with greater dogmatism of our own. All that we desired was to suggest that a laborious process of selection, which, if it be accepted as correct, must have momentous results; and we presumed to offer a few hints with the object of indicating the direction which that inquiry should take. We examined, for instance, the Trade Returns which record the quantities of gold and silver imported into India every year; and we asked if it was probable that a very poor people would regularly import so many millions' worth of bullion to be used chiefly in the manufacture of gold and silver plate and ornaments, or in the embroidery of costly clothing. Speaking, too, from some experience of the facilities with which in Bombay and other great cities capital can be obtained for investment in various kinds of enterprise, we expressed a doubt of the reality of that exhaustion of the resources of the country which by many writers is described as the certain consequence of the long-continued drain of produce from India to England. The *Englishman* now joins issue with us on these points by saying:—"We unhesitatingly deny that the "wealth of a country, in the sense in which "wealth is relevant to the present discussion, "is to be measured by the total amount of the "precious metals possessed by it, irrespective "of their distribution or the way in which they "are employed. As far as the liability to "famine, or the ability to sustain it, is concerned, India is none the richer for accumulations of silver in the hands of a few individuals. On the other hand, it is difficult to "see how manufactures could make her really "richer in this sense, as long as she remained "content to import nothing from abroad but "a scanty supply of clothing and more silver "in exchange for them." Does the *Englishman* mean that nothing increases the real wealth of a country except an increase in the productiveness of the soil? That would seem to be his argument, for he sneers at manufactures and despises gold and silver. But a considerable proportion of the capital imported into the country must have been invested in the land, for the production of tea, coffee, jute, indigo, and cotton; and, for the rest, surely the much scorned gold and silver perform a very useful function, when they are employed as the raw material of profitable manufactures which supply the means of living to large classes of the population? The country is so happily gifted by nature, and produces so abundantly nearly everything her population can desire, that many manufactures, conducted entirely by native industry, have slipped out of sight from never being mentioned in the Custom House Returns; so that general surprise has been created by our statement that, in spite of the competition of Manchester, India to this day herself manufactures three-fourths of the clothing of her inhabitants. Mr. Ellison, a great Liverpool authority, we have since been informed, estimates the proportion at one-half; but he was probably thinking only of cotton goods, whereas we took into account the silk and woollen manufactures as well. Now, when it is remembered that we have had no other aim than to expose the inaccuracy of the assertion that English rule has destroyed the native manufactures, and left the whole population dependent on agriculture alone, by means of which they earn a scanty subsistence in ordinary years, while in years of famine they must without State aid perish miserably,—it will, we think, be admitted that there is at all events something to be said on our side. The *Englishman* will probably allow that the ability of India to sustain famine would be seriously decreased if there were no manufactures in the country, and if no one could afford to buy rich clothing or gold and silver ornaments made by native artisans; and yet, knowing as it must know the activity of trade and manufacturing industry under British rule, it indirectly countenances the extravagance of ignorant declaimers who say that India has become a greater Ireland.

But, says the *Englishman*, the produce withdrawn from India, besides paying for her imports of merchandize and treasure, "covers also much "of the cost of foreign Government; and, if "an equivalent for this has not been added "to her production, it is difficult to dispute "the conclusion that so far she is impoverished "by foreign Government." Is not, however, something added to the production of a country by the security which enables her husbandmen to sow and reap their crops in peace; and, if this security is the fruit of the existence of a foreign Government, can the export of produce by which it is paid for be fairly regarded as absolutely lost? No doubt, too high a price may be paid even for order and good roads—the two distinguishing marks of British Government all over the world; and we certainly think the time has come for modifying the exclusive system which keeps the Government of India entirely in the hands of men who have no interest in the country. But at the same time it is unjust to speak of the excess of India's exports over her imports as if no equivalent of any kind were given for it. As to the *Englishman's* final argument, that we "cannot have a better test of the real poverty of the country than the low standard of living of the vast mass of the population, and the rate of wages which is indirectly dependent upon it," [illegible] is to be observed that the standard of living among the vast mass of the population of India has never been high, and that whatever may be the case in Bengal, it is higher in Western India than it used to be long ago. The discussion turns on the comparative condition of the people now and in former times, and, looking at all the circumstances, we see reasons for supposing that it has not changed for the worse. In various provinces the cultivators of the soil have been injured by the faulty legislation of the Government, which has thrown on them nearly the whole weight of taxation, but, instead of closing avenues to wealth to other classes of the community, we believe the British rule has given more variety and energy to life in India than ever it had before.

What Mr. [illegible] apparently desires is that the British Government should undertake the organisation of new manufactures in India. The Government has, however, quite enough work on its hands without going into business on its own account in competition with Manchester. But it is said that the Government would show its wisdom in imposing heavy duties on Manchester goods to check the importation till mills have been built all over the country to make India independent of the foreigner. Surely capitalists who wish to start mills in India have natural advantages enough to aid them without requiring this adventitious help? The English manufacturers have cheap coal and iron and a more energetic race of work-people; but in India a millowner can buy cotton grown at his door and sell his goods to his neighbours instead of having to send them across the seas, and the wages of labour are one-fourth the rates current in England. The saving is, therefore, enormous, for the extra charges on account of the first cost of machinery and the expense of fuel are quite insignificant, and can be made good in the course of the first year's working. The Indian mills ought, then, to be able easily to beat Manchester out of the market without the help of the 5 per cent. import duties; and as it is already clear that the experiment is a success and that the mills can thrive alone, we do not know how the maintenance of these duties can be justified unless the money they yield is absolutely required for purposes of revenue. It would be grossly unfair for India to avail herself of the mechanical skill and ingenuity and the cheap coal and iron of England, and then to shut out English goods from competition by heavy protective duties. To show the absurdity of such a policy, we have only to suppose that England were to retaliate by putting prohibitive duties on the export of coal and machinery. The logical result of such legislation would be to put a stop to all international trade. Moreover, to keep England out effectually, it would be necessary to exclude English capital as well as goods, or the people from Manchester would still step in, as they are beginning to do now, and carry off some of the profits of clothing the people of India.

The terrible events of the Mutiny have been in some measure recalled to recollection by an act of just retribution which has taken place this week at Indore, in Central India. It may be remembered that in July 1857 an attack was made upon the British Residency at Indore; that after a gallant attempt to keep back the mutineers, in which General Travers nobly won his Victoria Cross, the Resident and as many friends as he could muster thought it prudent to flee from Indore, which they did, arriving at [illegible] and privations. Shortly after the disappearance of this party, the cantonments were attacked by a large body of mutineers, and men, women, and children were given to the sword and perished miserably. Even in death they were not spared from the rancour of the Mutineers, for their bodies were left to rot in the open air. When these atrocities had been committed, the Mutineers, who were men who had seceded from the Holkar's troops, marched on to Gwalior, carrying destruction in their train. Their leader was named Saadut Khan, who was a man of considerable position in Indore, and a Ressaldar in Holkar's cavalry. This man, after wandering about the country for many years, was captured a short time ago, and tried on the 6th September in the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, on a charge of being concerned in the murder of European and native British subjects at Indore during the ill-starred period we have mentioned. There was no lack of evidence to prove his guilt. Even he himself knew this, and pleaded that he was hurried on helplessly and unwillingly by the great body of the mutineers who sacked the Indore Residency and Cantonments. He was sentenced to death. The Viceroy confirmed the sentence, and this week Saadut Khan has paid the penalty of his crimes at the scene of the chief of his disgraceful actions. No disturbance of any kind took place during the execution, and the want of interest which the native press have up to this time shown regarding Saadut Khan seems to argue that the country at large has at present no sympathy with rebellious criminals.

RETIREMENTS IN THE BOMBAY ARMY UNDER THE NEW COLONELS' RETIRING SCHEME.

The following is the official list of the twenty Colonels permitted to retire from the Bombay Army under the provisions of the new scheme commuting claims to Colonels' allowances:—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary Pension.	Annuity.	Capitalised value of Annuity.	Date of Retirement.	Where paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£		
Col W Ashburner	Staff Corps	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,712	[illegible] 1874	[illegible] in England
Col W E MacLeod	Do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col S Thacker	Do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Signed) A. MACDONALD, Colonel, Secretary to Government.

These retirements leave vacant the commands of seven Native Infantry and one Cavalry Regiment, and several other appointments, of which that of Superintendent of Army Clothing is by far the most lucrative. It is not yet known who will get all the vacant regiments. The 21st, or Marine Battalion, stationed in Bombay, loses both Commandant and Second in Command, Colonel Thacker and Colonel Hassard. Colonel Carnegie, Assistant Adjutant-General, now on furlough, succeeds Colonel Thacker, and Colonel Wardropp, now acting for Colonel Carnegie, will, of course, be confirmed as A. A. G. The 20th N.I., also stationed in Bombay, loses Colonel Farquharson, who was appointed Commandant on the recent death of Colonel Scott, but who is now in England, and has never taken up the appointment. Colonel Bacon, from the 25th, succeeds to the command of the regiment in Colonel Farquharson's place. The command of the 9th N.I., from which Colonel Baugh retires, will go to Colonel Thompson; of the 7th N.I. to Colonel Nuttall; of the 3rd to Colonel Houghton; and of the 18th to Colonel F. S. Hewett. A number of applicants for permission to retire have been disappointed; and there can now be no doubt that the offer made by Government has been eagerly accepted in the Bombay Presidency, whatever may have been the case elsewhere.

SIR AUGUSTUS SPENCER'S FAREWELL ORDER.

The following farewell General Order to the Army of this Presidency has been published by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Augustus A. Spencer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief:—

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 1st October 1874.

614. On the expiration of my period of Command of the Bombay Army—an Army of which I shall ever be proud to feel that I have had the honour to serve for upwards of five years,—it is my wish to express to General Officers, Commanding Divisions and Brigades, Commanding Officers, and to Officers and men of all ranks, my thanks for the unremitting support which I have invariably received at their hands.

Although during these five years the Army in this Presidency has not been called upon for active employment, it has neglected nothing that might tend to preserve it in the highest state of discipline and efficiency, so that, when the occasion may arise, I feel confident that the Bombay Army can be relied on, as in former times, for its gallantry and devotion to its duties.

Having been enabled to visit, with scarcely an exception, every station garrisoned by Bombay Troops, I have been afforded the opportunity of judging of this Army in cantonments and quarters, and it has been a source of much gratification to me to notice its general efficiency, orderly behaviour, and soldierly bearing.

At the recent Camp of Exercise at Dhulia [illegible], where nearly 12,000 men were assembled, the good spirit and conduct in the Field of this Army was prominently displayed, and I trust that the experience there gained of the necessity of celerity of movements and individual intelligence will not be lost sight of.

To the Staff of the Army and to the Heads of Departments my most cordial thanks are due.

To Brigadier-General Aitchison, Colonel Field, and the whole of the Head Quarter Staff of this Army, no assurance on my part is required of their services having been fully appreciated by me.

And here I have deeply to deplore the great loss to the Army, and personally to myself, which has just occurred by the sudden death of Brigadier-General Shewell, a most zealous and efficient Officer in the high position he held, of Quartermaster-General of the Army, and to whom I was much indebted for assistance.

I trust that I may take advantage of this occasion to express my thanks to the Officers of the Civil Service in this Presidency, from whom I have always received the greatest courtesy and assistance, whenever an opportunity may have been afforded.

On relinquishing this high Command, I shall carry with me the liveliest interest in the Bombay Army, and my unfailing wishes for its future welfare.

AUG. A. SPENCER, Lieutenant-General,
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

His Excellency will embark for England by the mail Steamer this afternoon, from the Apollo Bunder, shortly after 5 o'clock. There will be a Guard of Honour at the Bunder from the 20th Regiment N. I., consisting of a complete company with Band and Regimental colour under the command of a European officer; and a Salute of 15 Guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the departure of His Excellency. All officers off duty have been requested to attend—the Staff in blue and other officers in undress.

GOOD CONDUCT PAY REGULATIONS FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.

The following is the code of Good-conduct Pay Regulations for the Native Army, G. O. C. C. No. 607, dated Poona, 30th September 1874.

Pay and Allowances. Discipline.—With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following Code as the Good-Conduct Pay Regulations of the Native Army, and to notify that no substantial alterations have been made in the conditions hitherto existing on the subject:—

GOOD-CONDUCT PAY REGULATIONS.

I.—The rates of good-conduct pay for Privates and Drummers of the Native Army of Bombay are—

1st.—After six years' service, one Rupee monthly.

2nd.—After [illegible] years' service, two Rupees monthly.

II.—Native Soldiers, who formed part of Sir H. Havelock's Force for the relief of Lucknow, including those [illegible] good-conduct pay.

III.—A necessary condition of the receipt of any rate of good-conduct pay is—

That the Soldier has not, within two years preceding the completion of the qualifying service, been convicted of any offence by a Court Martial, or been twice entered in the Regimental defaulters' book for misconduct.

IV.—A Soldier shall not be advanced to a higher rate of good-conduct pay, unless he shall have been in the uninterrupted receipt of the next lower rate for two years immediately preceding his claim.

V.—A Non-Commissioned Officer reduced to the ranks, but not sentenced to forfeiture of advantage accruing from former service under the 136th Article of War, shall receive the rates of good-conduct pay of such service in addition to his pay as Sepoy, subject only to a deduction of one Rupee a month for one year from the date of the offence for which he shall have been reduced, or of the execution or the termination of the sentence passed upon him for such offence.

VI.—The good-conduct pay of a Sepoy is to be considered part of his pay proper, and is to be included in calculating any amount of gratuity on discharge, but not to augment pension or Order of Merit pay.

VII.—Forfeiture of good-conduct pay, when awarded by a Commanding Officer, is restricted to one rate of such pay for each offence recorded in the Regimental defaulters' book.

VIII.—A Soldier who has forfeited his good-conduct pay, either by award of a Court-Martial, or as a consequence of conviction by Court-Martial, or by order of his Commanding Officer, must serve for one year without an entry in the Regimental defaulters' book before he will be eligible for restoration of one rate of good-conduct pay, and an additional year of approved good conduct, before he will be eligible for restoration of any further rate he may have forfeited.

IX.—If, however, within twelve months of any previous forfeiture, he is again convicted of an offence requiring entry in the Regimental defaulters' book, he must serve with uninterrupted good conduct for two years from date of the original forfeiture, before he can claim restoration of the reward.

X.—The grant or forfeiture or restoration of good-conduct pay is invariably to be notified in Regimental Orders.

608. Discharges—Returns.—Officers Commanding Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, Brigades of Artillery, and British Regiments, will forward to the Adjutant-Genl's Office, Poona, as soon as possible after the 1st April and 1st October in each year, a Return of all men who have been discharged by purchase during the previous half-year, distinguishing those for whom the purchase-money may have been paid in England.

The first Return will be required for the half-year ending the 31st March 1875.

609. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following Lieutenants, just commissioned, have been posted to the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, as a temporary arrangement:—

W. J. Robertson, No. 3 Battery.
C. C. Howard, No. 4 Battery.
H. A. D. Curtis, No. 5 Battery.
A. Keene, No. 6 Battery.
E. C. F. Holland, No. 1 Battery.

610. With reference to G. O. C. C. No. 583, Surgeon-Major R. A. Chappel will remain in Medical charge of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery until its departure for England.

611. Surgeon-Major F. H. Smith, Indian Medical Service, recently returned from furlough, is placed on general duty, Bombay District.

612. With the sanction of Government, Serjeant John Wheeler, Ordnance Department, is granted a furlough to Europe, for one year, on medical certificate.

613. The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars.—Lieutenant A. J. R. Van Cortlandt, to England, per P. and O. Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
C. J. AITCHISON, Brigadier-General,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

For the benefit of our military readers, we give in addition G. O. C. C. No. 420 of 1874, laying down the rules for the infliction of minor punishments in the native army, G. O. C. C. No. 420, dated Poona, 8th July 1874:—

420. Discipline. Minor Punishments.—With the sanction of Government, the following order, by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief in India, is republished, and the provisions thereof are declared applicable to the Native Army of this Presidency:—

1. With the approval of the Government of India, the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to lay down the following rules for the infliction of minor punishments on Soldiers of the Native Army by Commanding and other Officers, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject.

2. Commanding Officers are authorized to award the undermentioned punishments only for such offences as are not deemed of a sufficiently serious nature to be brought under the cognizance of a Court Martial, viz:—

(a).—Imprisonment to the extent of seven days. This punishment, which is to be reckoned from the date of the Commanding Officer's award, is to be carried out in the quarter guard, defaulters' room, or solitary cell, in conformity with existing Regulations; and will carry with it deprivation of pay and allowances, as laid down in the 151st Indian Article of War.

(b).—Confinement to Lines for any period not exceeding thirty days, which carries with it punishment drill to the extent of fifteen days, the taking all duties in regular turn, attending parades, and being further liable to be employed on duties of fatigue at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. Every award of confinement to lines for fifteen days and under is to carry with it punishment drill. Punishment drill is to be carried out by a Non-Commissioned Officer, to be detailed, under Regimental arrangements, for the day; it should never exceed two hours a day, or one hour at a time, in addition to the ordinary parades and drills. Defaulters are not to be required to bring up those portions of their punishments which they may have escaped by having been in Hospital or employed on duty, nor are they to be turned out for drill immediately after having come off guard.

(c).—*Deprivation of good-conduct Pay*—as laid down in the 165th Indian Article of War.

(d).—*Extra Guards or Picquets*—but these are never to be ordered as a punishment except for minor offences or irregularities when on, or parading for, these duties.

(e).—*Removal from Staff situations acting appointments.*

3. Imprisonment is, as much as possible, to be reserved for cases of riot, disobedience, violence, or insolence to superiors, and in aggravated cases should precede the further punishment of confinement to lines and extra drills, it being understood that the whole period of this punishment, including the imprisonment, is not to exceed thirty days. Forfeiture of good-conduct pay, as laid down in the Articles of War, may be awarded in addition to any other minor punishment.

4. Wing and Squadron Officers and Adjutants are, according to such system as may be authorized by their Commanding Officer, empowered to award punishment to the extent of ten days' confinement to lines, carrying with it punishment drill, as laid down in Clause (b), para 2; and, similarly, Quartermasters, Wing and Squadron Subalterns, and [illegible] empowered to [illegible] days' confinement [illegible] appointments, [illegible] to those appointed [illegible] award this [illegible] punishment drill [illegible]

5. The following [illegible] Regimental Defaulters' Book [illegible]:—

(1). Any period [illegible]

(2). C[illegible] days.

3. Any deprivation of good-conduct [illegible]

The summary [illegible] Duffadars to the [illegible] removal of Non-[illegible] ment, or the [illegible] Duffadars, or [illegible] circumstances [illegible] mental Defaulters' Book [illegible] the authority of the [illegible] Detachment [illegible] Defaulters' Book [illegible]

6. All Commanding [illegible] Commanding [illegible] powers of a Co[illegible] infliction of minor [illegible] as may be generally [illegible] ing Officers of [illegible]

7. Com[illegible] mand of [illegible] Regimental [illegible] under their [illegible] mental [illegible]

[illegible] LETTER.

([illegible])

NORTH WEST PROVINCES [illegible]

From Thursday to Sunday last there was a [illegible] hiatus in the weather [illegible] experienced for 12 or 15 days previously. [illegible] days it had been breezy, rainy, and cloudy, and [illegible] trembled for the balance of the [illegible] crops on the ground. There has been a change [illegible] Sunshine once [illegible] the [illegible] become cooler, [illegible] has done much for the agriculturists in their [illegible] operations for the winter crops. The Commissioner of Oudh has recorded that "prospects are generally favourable, but along the Ganges and the [illegible] there have occurred floods which have done no little damage to the standing crops." In [illegible] the overflow of the Ganges, the losses have been reported *great*. Having [illegible] the weather, I must characterize its effect upon [illegible] subjects, European as well as native, at Lucknow. It has rendered a great number of them sneezy, wheezy and greasy, for coughs, colds, and catarrh just now are universally prevalent. We have had the first of our foggy nights which harbinger the cold season, though I have not seen my thermometer as yet lower than 75° at dawn. It stands however at [illegible] at 3 p.m.

I observe it has been proposed to have a light railway between the Ganges, immediately opposite Ghazeepore and the Dildarnagar Station on the East Indian Line. Its length will be about 12 miles. The latter station is just halfway between Buxar and Benares. The cost will be about four lacs of rupees. The Government has offered to provide a moiety on condition that the other half is made up or can be raised by local subscription. A meeting was held at the Collector's office last month for this purpose, at which shares to the amount of Rs. 30,000 were at once taken up by the European and native gentlemen of the city, and it is expected that the remainder will be appropriated by the leading zemindars and [illegible] who have their estates and indigo concerns in the Ghazeepore district. The following letter has been circulated to all large zemindars by the Collector:—

"I have received a letter from the Secretary to Government in the N. W. P. offering to construct at the cost of four lacs of rupees, a railway from Dildarnagar on the East Indian Railway to Ghazeepore, on condition that the people and land-holders of the district will take, in the railway, two thousand shares at Rs. 100 each.

"Government will share the profits of the railway, which are likely to be considerable, but in the event of the railway not paying its expenses, Government will take upon itself the whole risk of the undertaking."

This is very fair, [illegible] should have a small steam ferry plying between Ghazeepoor and the opposite bank of the Ganges. The Lieutenant-Governor [illegible] experienced considerable inconvenience [illegible] pore and Buxar [illegible] there being no comfortable [illegible] travelling from this side of the river [illegible] The present Judge, [illegible] Collector, urged the project [illegible] it appears Sir William Muir [illegible] sufficiently appreciated the importance of the scheme.

Writing of roads and communications, I may mention that the Government of India sanctioned as far back as April 1869, an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,98,900 for metalling and [illegible] Bareilly and Byramghat road, and up to date not one [illegible] even upon it [illegible]. The reason of this, however, has been the difficulty of procuring kunkur or stone for the former purpose. These can be procured, it is true, but not on the spot, which would enhance the cost of the work by [illegible]. The work has therefore been abandoned, [illegible] such as were [illegible] at a recent meeting of the [illegible] Funds Committee held at Barbon. Dewan Muthra Doss stated that he now holds 26,000 maunds of grain which he cannot dispose of because the roads are wanting. The Agent of the estates of the Rajah of Khuppurthala says that there would be no difficulty in the payment of Government revenue if the people could dispose of the produce now going bad. The Raja of [illegible] has 16,000 maunds of grain going bad on his estate because he cannot use carriage to remove it. The Rajah of [illegible] has on his hands about 1,2[illegible] of grain which he is unable to dispose of and which is spoiling because it cannot be cheaply transported to the nearest railway station, distant some 60 miles. I wonder how many similar complaints on the same grounds might and probably [illegible] be made throughout India."

From time to time we hear of the ravages of wild animals becoming so serious that the lands round villages have been thrown out of cultivation. This is at present the case in some parts of [illegible] and Bahraich, in Oudh. Considering the heavy expenditure yearly entailed upon the Government for the destruction of wild animals I am surprised that the local administrations have not started a Destruction of Wild Beasts Department. Such a department would be [illegible] engaged for some years in both the Provinces, in the Central Provinces, and portions of Madras. As for the C. P. a sportsman would make a good livelihood by tiger shooting [illegible] there are as plenty as blackberries [illegible]. And if he wished to organise an establishment for the destruction of other wild animals he might [illegible] salary—to say nothing of the enjoyment of the sport and its wild surroundings—that would keep him in something more than bread, cheese, and beer. It is rather hard that cultivators should be driven from their own estates by the four-footed tenants of the [illegible]. The rewards' system [illegible] tried now for a great number of years, and though the figures look very large both in rupees and the numbers of the beasts slain, there appears to be no perceptible diminution in their number. When I was in the C. P. I well remember the case of a man-eating tiger jumping into a bridal procession and taking possession of, and making off with, and ultimately devouring the young bride. A reward of Rs. 500 for the skin of this brute ultimately secured him, but the skin proved a wretched [illegible]. This tiger was not worth his skin.

The Sinclair case is on the boards of the [illegible] Courts again. To him that hath shall be given; but to him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath, even the sum of five rupees, the balance of the decree in his favour existing somewhere. Mr. Pitt Kennedy, standing counsel to Government, has been [illegible] in the Judicial Commissioner's Court last week and applied, on behalf of Government, to have an appeal admitted against Col. Reid's decision in the case of Sinclair v. [illegible]. You may remember that the higher Court reduced the damages awarded by the lower from Rs [illegible] to 350. This left a balance in Mr. Sinclair's favour of Rs. 5. Well, as the Government undertook from the first to stand by the late Cantonment Magistrate, they are in honour bound also to spread their protecting wings over his estate, and to save to the estate this precious sum of rupees five. Mr. Kennedy has come all the way from Calcutta to [illegible] legal lore. Of course the Government will pay all the costs, which I may add is not so much for the recovery of the five rupees, as by law to remove a civil slur on the memory of the gallant General. This is all very kind and very chivalrous no doubt, but the public place the paper for the most scandalous judicial proceedings against a European that ever came within my experience by Government officials. As for poor Sinclair, he is as a reed shaken by the wind, and is, I am told, trying to move the Governor-General to look into his case. He had better save himself any further trouble. I have never yet known an instance in which an [illegible] servant of the Government has been set upon by one of the Heaven born that the remaining [illegible] of the official realm to the [illegible] pressure to consume the victim, after the fashion of the [illegible] certainly done him. Single-handed he fought against oppression and—has lost. [illegible] Mr. Kennedy has returned to Calcutta [illegible] appeal.

I observe one of your contemporaries has been criticising your notice of Kutub Deen. You were, of course, writing of a mutineer [illegible] and supposing him to be Kutub Deen, I cannot think him to be that individual. From the style of your contemporary's notice, I would be led to infer that he highly approves of the Delhi murders, and that it is a pity after this instance of time to inflict the penalty of death upon any mutineer murderer. It was an ungenerous wish, though one I have often entertained, that it might possibly have done some of those good philanthropists good if they—with their families—had been amongst the sufferers of 1857 [illegible] of them doubtless would have been as [illegible] to have sharpened the swords or lead the way [illegible] their immolators.

The defamation case against Mr. Williams, C. S., may be said to be virtually over. Counsel has been heard in argument [illegible] and the decision is awaited with some anxiety. It is the first fruit of the *Lucknow Times*. I observe the following remarks:—"Some of our Bombay contemporaries pretend to know more of the relations of Government with Nepaul than we do. This is not the first time [illegible] observation, this [illegible] having been levelled in the Calcutta [illegible] that Government are [illegible] of any [illegible] any [illegible] *political* information [illegible] think that it is not very [illegible] their confidential relations [illegible] has so wide a circulation as the [illegible] organ of Oudh. The news [illegible] too much, or too [illegible]

The public health in these Provinces [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]NCE.

[illegible] STEAMER [illegible]

NEW YORK, [illegible] October.

[illegible] Queens- [illegible] arted and [illegible]

[illegible] SION.

LONDON, [illegible] October.

[illegible] ded on [illegible] es were [illegible] recalled [illegible] he [illegible] Suez [illegible] por- [illegible] hostility [illegible]

THE EXPLOSION ON THE REGENT'S CANAL.

LONDON, 2nd October.

The [illegible] which took place on the Canal in Regent's Park at 5 o'clock yesterday morning [illegible]. The barge had five tons of gunpowder on board and blew up the Canal bridge [illegible]. The houses in close proximity to the scene of the disaster are completely wrecked. The explosion was heard at a distance of 10 miles. The loss of life is confined to the three bargemen, but the destruction of property is immense, including the house of Alma Tadema. The Zoological Gardens had a narrow escape.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 2nd October.

The sale of the [illegible] in the streets of Paris has been forbidden owing to its having insulted the Government.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 3rd October.

The s.s. Hydaspes with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay on the [illegible] ultimo at 10-30 p.m., and the s.s. Zambesi [illegible] Galle and Calcutta left to-day at [illegible].

The Zambesi on her passage found the s.s. Kashgar disabled off Cossier and towed her to Suez, arriving there in time to save the mail.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 2nd October, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton ...... 5[illegible],000 bales.
" " " Surats ...... 21,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton ...... 37,000 "
" " " Surats ...... [illegible],000 "
" Stock of Cotton ...... 780,000 "
" " Surats ...... [illegible]0,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London ...... [illegible] "

Surats in fair demand and freely offered.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and the Chartered Bank at the rate of 5 per cent. for the same period.

LONDON, 3rd October, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong; Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 5 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings ...... [illegible]
8 lbs. [illegible] ...... [illegible]
[illegible]
3 per cent. Consols, for account ...... [illegible]
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ...... [illegible]
Bar Silver ...... [illegible]

Departure for Bombay via the Suez Canal—Timor.

The [illegible] Venetia has passed through the Suez Canal.

The Mutineer Sandu Khan was hanged at day-break on Thursday morning at Indore.

The Times says that there is no truth in the report that Sir Richard Meade is [illegible] Mysore soon on furlough.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, raised the margin on all loans on Government paper, except the 5½ per cent., one per cent.

The [illegible] Cashmere correspondent speaks very favourably of the impression Captain Henderson has already made on the residents in, and visitors to, the Valley.

The Friend of India says it is rumoured that Mr. A. [illegible], of the [illegible] Bank, Calcutta, has become a candidate for the vacant Secretaryship of the Bank of Madras.

A Calcutta paper says that Sir Jung Bahadur will arrive in Calcutta on the 7th instant, on a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. There will be the usual reception and return visits.

The charge against [illegible] plaster of hav- [illegible], which we mentioned a few days ago as likely to come before the High Court, has, we are now told, been dismissed by the Judicial Commissioner.

It has been decided that the Public Works workshop at Chepauk is to be converted into a new military hospital for Madras. The cost of converting the building is estimated at Rs. 1,12,000, and work is to be commenced at once.

A correspondent of the Agra paper writes from Kumaon that the Central Asian [illegible] tea trade is brisk. It is believed that one dealer alone has booked [illegible] lbs. of this season's crop at prices which will fairly recompense the planters.

Intelligence was received in Calcutta on Thursday by telegraph that, owing to a heavy flood in the Mahanadi River, one of the bridges on the Ganges and Darjeeling Road has been undermined, and two are in a dangerous state. Communication will be restored [illegible] possible.

We hear that during the past week several native craft have met with strong gales between Bombay and Vingorla; and some of them have been disabled and their cargoes lost. There have been very heavy rains in Goa, and most of the crops, especially the paddy, have been destroyed thereby.

A firm of Stock and Bill Brokers in Calcutta have decided upon holding sales by auction of shares and stocks, twice weekly, and the first of these sales is to be held to-day. It seems that this idea, although it has never before been tried in this country, has been successfully carried out in America and elsewhere.

It is rumoured, says the Bokhara correspondent of the Lahore paper, that the Russians in Turkistan are making military preparations on a scale indicative of a military expedition being about to be undertaken. It is also stated that the Russians have placed Kokhand under the control of the Ameer of Bokhara.

Surgeon-General [illegible] reports that cases of leprosy are being very successfully treated with Gurjun oil in the Leper Hospital, Madras, by Surgeon A. [illegible] Hackett, Acting Surgeon 1st District. Nine cases were at the date of Surgeon Hackett's report under treatment, and one and all were showing decided signs of yielding to the influence.

[illegible] has just exhibited before the French Academy a bottle containing eight kilogrammes of osmium, the most poisonous metal known. This is enough, he says, "to poison the universe, as one milligramme of osmium diffused through one hundred cubic metres of air renders it irrespirable." The French Government ought to buy this bottle and use [illegible] the Germans.

[illegible] more than [illegible] years since the last transit [illegible] took place. It was in the year 176[illegible]—the same year in which Napoleon, Goethe, Wellington and other [illegible] were born. It appears that a French gentleman left France, in March 1760, for Pondicherry, where he [illegible] eight years waiting for the transit, and, when the time came, the sky was obscured with clouds, and all his years of weary watching went for nothing.

The Ceylon Times reports that the British steamer Maida has arrived at Galle from the Mauritius with advices dated 5th ultimo, according to which the rice market is in a critical state. Stocks are 290,000 bags, besides several cargoes still afloat, comprising the steamer Enmore, the Victoria Bridge, Lady Melville, Merchantman, and [illegible], all from Calcutta, thus placing 60,000 bags in the hands of one English firm, which if entering the market would depress prices considerably.

There is a rumour current in Allahabad that Sir John Strachey has sent up a recommendation to the Supreme Government for the removal of his capital from that swampy locality. This rumour is further substantiated by circumstantial evidence to the effect that the E. I. Railway has signified its willingness to take over the public buildings in Allahabad for the purpose of locating its own offices therein. This rumour, the Agra paper says, is altogether without foundation.

Official sanction has been received for the remodelling of the Western Jumna canal, and it is expected that the work will be commenced this cold season. Dr. Adam Taylor's report on the sanitary condition of the canal villages was written in 1869, so that there has been no hurry in arresting sickness and preventible mortality in that out-of-the-way quarter, whatever may have been the case in Bengal. It is to be hoped that quicker progress will be made in carrying out the work.

Some of our contemporaries have stated that the New Lighthouse at the Prongs was lit up on the 1st of this month, and so far as we have seen, no contradiction of the statement has been made by them. As it is important, however, to the whole community, more especially that part of it connected with shipping, that the blunder should be rectified, we may say that the New Lighthouse was *not* brought into use from the beginning of this month, and that the light will not be displayed till the 1st of November.

After very careful investigation, the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, we are told has declined to place upon their trial the three sepoys of the 6th Regiment Light Infantry, who were accused of robbing one of the retainers of the native lady of rank who visited Fort Machee Bhawun on a late occasion, there being no evidence to justify the charge against them. Armed men are prohibited entering the Fort; and the Deputy Commissioner has decided that the guard were consequently justified in arresting the progress of certain of the retainers of the lady in question.

We thought that Mr. Sinclair of Lucknow celebrity had retired into private life, but we see by a local paper that Mr. Pitt Kennedy appeared in the Judicial Commissioner's Court on Friday last, and applied on behalf of Government, to have an appeal admitted against Colonel Reid's decision in the case of Sinclair *versus* Tombs. Mr. Currie has consented to admit the appeal. Our contemporary adds:—"Mr. Kennedy's reputation as an eminent lawyer and speaker has travelled far and wide; and the good people of Lucknow expect an uncommon treat after the holidays."

We (*Indian Daily News*) understand that Dr. Francis, Deputy Surgeon General of the Dina- [illegible] Surgeon General, Presidency Circle, proceeding to England on sick leave, Dr. Francis will also remain in charge of the Surgeon General's Office during the temporary absence of Dr. Brown, who has proceeded to Darjeeling on two months' privilege leave. It is probable that Dr. Irving, Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, who is shortly to be promoted to a Deputy Surgeon Generalship, will get the Officiating appointment at Dinapore.

The outturn of indigo is stated at 84,000 maunds in Bengal alone, an amount largely below that of the crops of 1873. It appears from a recently published list that indigo cultivation throughout Bengal and the North-West has made no progress within the last 34 years. The totals in various years fluctuate enormously, falling as low as 90,000 maunds in 187[illegible], and rising as high as 172,000 maunds 30 years ago. The outturn in Lower Bengal was less than half what it was in 1840, and much less than a third of what it was in the succeeding year. Lower Bengal has already completed its indigo manufacture; and it is anticipated that the alluvial deposits left by the late high floods of the Ganges will prove highly beneficial to next year's crop.

Colonel Baigrie, of the Transport Service, is at present in Lahore engaged in enlisting coolies for service with the Duffla Expedition. Judging from the terms offered, the local paper seems to think he would have no difficulty in obtaining the full complement of 500 men at Lahore, or indeed twice that number, if so many were wanted. Jemadars are to get twelve, mates ten, and coolies eight rupees a month, besides rations on a liberal scale, and a suit of clothes, and they are to be discharged again at Lahore after eight months' service. The selected candidates are spoken of by our contemporary as fine strapping fellows most of them, well worth the wages they are to get, and men who will uphold the credit of their province for muscular development, wherever they go.

"If the Madras Engineer," says the *Englishman*, "who lately visited Calcutta had prolonged his visit till Wednesday evening, he would have had a good opportunity of studying the efficiency of our drainage scheme. At five o'clock more than half Calcutta was under water after about half an [illegible] heavy rain. We can speak from experience that, with the exception of the centre of the road in Old Court-house Street the streets from our office door in Hare Street, through Dalhousie Square, by Government House, up Waterloo Street, all through Chandni, and up Dhurumtola as far as the Union Chapel, were under water to the depth of from six inches to nearly two feet, the side walks being also covered. Streams poured down some of the side streets into the larger thoroughfares with sufficient strength to carry children off their legs, and at some houses, after the rain was over, water was being forced upwards through the pipes on the outside, and being thrown out through broken parts of the pipes in jets, as if from the hose of an engine. We are willing to admit that in a few hours after the rain had ceased nearly all the surface water was carried off, but it is evident that either the main drains are not large enough to carry off a heavy fall of surface water, or else that there are not sufficient openings to admit the water into the main drains."

The Cabul News-writer of the *Delhi Gazette* furnishes the following from Turkestan:—"The King of Bokhara and the Khan of Kokan have written a letter to the Russian Governor at Tajkund to the following effect; 'Yarkund and Kasghar have been from the Timour's time dependencies of Bokhara and Kokan; Yakoobcha, or Yakoob Beg, the present Meer of Yarkund, was our servant, and when some differences arose between us Yakoob Beg took advantage by taking possession of Yarkund. We have now resolved to march against Yarkund and to fight Yakoob Beg if we do not get back our territories.' The Russian Governor having taken the matter into his consideration, sent a reply to the King of Bokhara and the Khan of Kokan stating that they were at liberty to take measures to get back their territories from Yakoob Beg and to punish him. On receipt of the above reply the King of Bokhara and the Khan of Kokan ordered warlike preparations to be made. They also wrote a letter to Yakoob Beg telling him to have rupees and other coins cast in their names and to send the revenue." An arrival from Bokhara gives the following news—"The Russians have caused differences to arise between the King of Bokhara, the Khan of Kokan and the Meer of Yarkund. They are instigating the King of Bokhara and the Khan of Kokan to fight and take Yarkund."

The *Ballarat Courier* has revived the Tichborne mystery by publishing the following communication from an influential resident at Sandridge:—"I happened to be in business in Sandridge in 52 as a draper and outfitter, and recollect most distinctly the landing of the crew of the wrecked Bella, as I fitted them out with clothing on their arrival, and was in daily conversation with them for at least three weeks afterwards. I am prepared to declare that the real Sir Roger was one of them, and that, although the statement is so far true about casting lots, yet the men were picked up previous to anything being done in the way of killing. Seven men were landed here, and—a fact which has never yet been mentioned—seven men were picked up in the captain's gig and landed, I think, at Hobart Town. These afterwards came over to Sandridge and joined their mates. I know what became of seven of them, and I know they are in eternity. There can be but two (if now alive) who can know anything about the whole affair. Sir Roger would be one of the survivors, and the cook of the Bella or, as he was familiarly called, the doctor, the other. I am as sure that the present claimant is Sir Roger as I am of my own existence. Both he and the cook left my shop together to go to the country, and I saw the real Roger write to his friends at home to give to the six men who saved his life £20 or £30 each when they got home. Unfortunately they never got home. I read the orders myself, and I saw each of the men receive one. There are therefore only two persons alive who can know anything about this portion of the Tichborne mystery."

MAJOR MAYNE ON THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 25th inst. I am happy to be able to inform your correspondent that my theory of projection to the inside of a translucent hemisphere has to a certain extent been corroborated by persons competent to form an opinion on the subject.

In "Nature" for June last, in an article about the preparations for observing the Transit of Venus, it is mentioned under the French preparations—"MM. Wolf and Andre have made a series of experiments on the formation of the black drop."

And speaking about Daguerreotype Photography it is remarked—"It is even possible to correct for *curvature of field*, by employing prepared plates, whose surfaces are *portions of spheres*."

The italics are my own, and I only received this information yesterday.—Yours, &c.,

ASHTON MAYNE,
Political Assistant, Tehree.

28th September.

COLONEL ANDERSON AND THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 30th September.

The annual Dewalee vacation of the Rajkumar College commenced from the 20th instant. As a rule, the princes, before leaving for their respective homes, take a parting leave of the Political Agent. This time it was essentially necessary for them to bid farewell to Colonel Anderson, who is no longer to rule the province of Kattywar. On Saturday, the 18th idem, they all rode up to his bungalow in riding habits, and there recited some holiday pieces with great glee and jubilation, as is commonly the custom with public schools and colleges in England. The gallant Colonel looked much pleased with all this, and none the less so when the head-boy, Jusvant Singhjee, young Thakore of Limree, rose, at the instance of the assembled Rajkumars, and announced their desire in Gujerates to the following effect. He said—

"Colonel Anderson,—We the Chiefs and Princes of Kattywar, studying in the Rajkumar College, have the greatest pleasure to say on this occasion, that sanguine as we are for the [illegible] of this College [illegible] with you have been [illegible] this noble institution since its establishment, resolved to keep your name in perpetual remembrance. We therefore hope, that when you leave this country, you will kindly allow us to get your portrait taken by the best artist in England and have it placed in the Rajkumar College. With regard to this we have requested our kind principal to make suitable arrangements in compliance with your own desire. We sincerely wish that you may enjoy good health and prosperity."

To this Colonel Anderson briefly replied. He consented to send his portrait when done, and the students after filling the hall with shouts of hurras left it at about 3 P.M. Here every sensible man will feel persuaded to observe that this circumstance, trifling though it at first appears, is in fact the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Kattywar. The young nobility of the province have not only begun to appreciate the real value of education placed within their reach by the benign British Government, but they are equally prompt to acknowledge their gratitude to whom it is due. Colonel Anderson's regime has been made illustrious, if not for any thing else, undoubtedly for the establishment of the Rajkumar College, though justly speaking he has simply matured the plan originally proposed long before by Colonel Keatinge. The cost of Colonel Anderson's portrait is estimated at five thousand rupees, and Rs. 4,250 have already been subscribed by the students. It certainly redounds much to the credit of these young Rajpoot princes in so far as they got this up of their own accord without anybody's suggestion.

As the College is thus engaged in paying off to some extent its debt of gratitude to its benefactor, we too should be wanting in duty if we do not show ourselves thankful to the College. The entertainments it often gives us make us forget the *ennui* of the dull season. On the 17th instant we were given opportunity to witness the College athletic sports on its spacious play ground. The spot was beautifully kept clean and adorned with flags. A magnificent tent bearing the name of the heir-apparent of Joonaghur—who has been pleased to present it to the College—was pitched for the accommodation of all the European ladies and gentlemen of the station. A regimental band playing at intervals gave additional grace to the occasion. The sports commenced at 4 P.M., when the tent was full of Rajcote beauties. Some fifteen feats were performed, in which Waghjee, Thakore of Morvee, shone conspicuous. When all the sports were gone through one after the other, Mrs. Salmon, a very amiable lady by the way, presented the prizes to those found best qualified. Every one of the prizemen is an important personage in the province of Kattywar. The prizes were no doubt trifling; but with those who bravely earned them in the presence of the assembled crowd they were very precious. This interesting ceremony over, a young Rajah—I believe the promising Thakore of Limree—proposed three cheers for Mrs. Salmon, Colonel Anderson, Colonel Bowdich, and Mr. Macnaghten. These were warmly responded to. Colonel Bowdich then proposed three cheers for the holidays, which were also very enthusiastically received. The games were closed when it was almost dusk. I should not forget to give credit to the College authorities for their acting on the principle of "strong mind in a strong body."

Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon has returned from his temporary visit to Bhooj. He likes the place and has, I understand, already sent to Government his resignation of his present post.

BOMBAY.

An Accident.—A buggywallah was kicked by his horse on Friday last, and being severely injured was removed to hospital.

A Mendicant.—A Mahomedan mendicant was on Friday last found lying sick by the road-side, and removed to the Goculdass Hospital.

A Fire.—At about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last a wooden beam of a flour mill at Duncan Road took fire, but was extinguished before any further damage was done.

Theft.—On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Ramjee Soonder pleaded guilty to having stolen, from the person of a Hindoo child, a silver ornament, of the value of Rs. 4, and was sentenced by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Morarjee Spinning and Weaving Company.—At the High Court on Saturday last, Mr. Justice Bayley intimated that he would give judgment this morning in the suit for damages filed by Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia against the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company.

The Carting Agency Partnership Case.—This suit, brought by Dinshaw Shapurjee Currance against his late partner, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, praying for an inspection of the partnership books, and for the payment of monies which might be found due to him, was resumed before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court on Saturday last. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate-General, with Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff was further examined at great length, as to the signing of the release by him and different items in the account books, but nothing of any interest except to those concerned was elicited. The chief facts of the case have been given in the reports already published by us.

Funeral Processions along the Queen's Road.—Considerable dissatisfaction was felt in the native community by reason of the prohibition against funeral processions from the Fort, Dhobie Talao, and other places passing along the Queen's road from the 1st inst. We are glad to learn, that in consequence of representations made by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, and from a regard to the religious feelings of those affected by the prohibition, the Commissioner of Police has countermanded the order. In a letter addressed to Sir Cowasjee, [illegible] Souter writes that he will ask Government to remove the prohibition and that funeral processions will be allowed to pass along the Queen's road until 4 o'clock, but not after that hour. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir [illegible] the thanks of the native community for the interest he has evinced on their behalf in this matter.

Cheating.—On Saturday last, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Rustomjee Jamsetjee was charged, at the instance of a certain Moteebai, a Hindoo woman, with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing her to make over to him several articles of jewellery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 240. The prosecutrix stated that she was the wife of a contractor named Mullaree Mahadoo, with whom she resided at 11th Camateepoora Lane. The accused it would appear, had for more than ten years been employed by the contractor as a teacher, and occupied appointments in the same house. About two months ago the prisoner went to the prosecutrix in the absence of her husband, and declared that he had been sent by her husband for about Rs. 240 worth of ornaments. Two other Hindoos were present at this time, and in their presence, she delivered to him the amount of jewellery he represented was wanted by her husband. When the contractor returned home in the evening and was asked by his wife whether he had received the jewellery, he denied all knowledge of it as well as of having directed the prisoner to ask for it. On Friday last the prisoner was discovered in 1st Lane Camateepoora, and upon being arrested gave up the box containing the ornaments, which prosecutrix identified as her own. The case was adjourned and the prisoner enlarged on bail, upon having furnished Rs. 1,000 as security and two sureties for Rs. 500 each.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain A. E. Barlow, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Colonel and Mrs Baugh
Rev S F D Belisario
Mr E W Ravenscroft.

FOR VENICE.

Lieut-General the Hon Sir A A Spencer
The Hon Lady Spencer and two Misses Spencer
Colonel and Mrs Thacker
Major General Walter, C B
Mrs Denison
Captain E P Maltby
The Hon Mrs Bonar Deane
Dr Buckle
Dr Cowie
Mr and Mrs S C Davidson
Mr C D Field
Mr Peter Nicholl
Mr William Nicholl.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs T Branson
Lieut C A Coles
Surgeon Geoghegan.

For Aden—Mrs and Miss Haggard

DISTURBANCE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

As a party of sepoys of the 20th Regiment N. I. were being marched from the lines on Saturday evening under the command of a Lance Naique, a [illegible] attempted to drive his horse through the ranks. One of the sepoys caught hold of the reins. The police came up, and there was a serious disturbance. A European constable was summoned, and one sepoy was wounded in the head. Four were taken to the chowkey, but were released on bail at a late hour on Saturday night. We presume the case will be investigated by the Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 1st instant.

Submitted plans and estimates, sent in by the Acting Chief Engineer, for two latrines on the Elphinstone Estate, to cost Rs. 6,542, prepared at the request of the Land Committee, and on the representation of the Traffic Manager that such latrines are needed.

Resolution.—The plans to be submitt [illegible] Resolution No. 1,186, dated 22nd September 1874, requesting the Trustees to call on the Dock Committee for explanation on the points raised by the Government of India in paras. 6 to 12 of their letter of 24th August, and stating that Government would be glad to have this explanation at once, and without waiting for any further observations the Trustees may wish to make in regard to other points.

Submitted report signed by Messrs. LeMesurier and Kittredge and memo. by Colonel Ballard, dated 30th September, on the figures and statements contained in the Government of India's letter of 24th August. A copy of this was furnished to each Trustee before the meeting. (Attached marked A.)

Resolution.—The discussion on the Committee's Report is postponed until next week. A copy of it should meantime be forwarded to Government with an intimation to that effect.

Read letter from Russel Aitken, Esq., addressed to the chairman, dated 4th September, forwarding plans and estimates for docks in Mody Bay, and showing on the plans his scheme for docks on Elphinstone estate. One estimate for a dock at Mody Bay, 51 acres in extent, with a tidal basin, amounts to 82 lakhs of rupees, and the other, for a dock 5[illegible] acres in extent, and a tidal basin amounts to 107 lakhs of rupees. (These papers can be seen at the Trustees' Office.)

Resolution.—The thanks of the Trustees should be given to Mr. Russel Aitken for his plans and estimates for docks on the Mody Bay and Elphinstone Estate.

REPORT OF DOCK COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, 30th September 1874.

The Dock Committee have the honor to report, with reference to the letter from the Government of India, No. 398-C M, dated 24th August 1874, and in reply to the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, Marine Department, No. 1,186, dated 22nd September 1874,

2. In clause 2 of the letter from the Government of India, an error in calculation of interest is pointed out: the figures given by the Government of India, £78,626, are correct, and the estimated cost of the Elphinstone Dock on Mr. Ormiston's original plan is £658,990 instead of £678,288, and the Committee's scheme for the Elphinstone Dock costs, according to the estimate, £63,628 more than Mr. Ormiston's, including interest.

3. With regard to the reduction to be made in the cost of the sea-wall, the want of details accompanying the estimate of cost of the Trustees' Dock, and the fact that that estimate still stood at 67 lakhs, led the Bombay Government naturally into the error of supposing that this reduction had not been made, and the Government of India fell into the same error—(see Resolution, Government of Bombay, Marine Department, No. 975, dated 27th July 1874, para. 4; letter of Government of India No. 398-CM, dated 17th September 1874, para. 3). This reduction had, however, been allowed by Mr. Ormiston, though the estimate for the Dock still stood [illegible]

4. Mr. Ormiston's reduction of 9 lakhs (see para. 32 of his letter of 8th June 1874) was for a length of 1,600 feet according to plan No. 1,165; but the Committee subsequently adopted another plan, No. 1,166—(see clause (d) of para. 5, page 2 of Dock Committee's Report, dated 17th June 1874.) By this change of plan, the Dock entrance was faced more to the eastward, and a saving of 1,000 feet only of sea-wall is made by Mr. Ormiston. This saving amounts to Rs. 5,70,000 as against [illegible] on the first plan, both sums being calculated without interest. But this saving of Rs. 5,70,000 [illegible] by greater expense in masonry and [illegible] Committee's plan. The differences in cost of construction are—

	Mr. Ormiston's original plan. Rs.	Committee's plan. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Bollards	38,475	32,850	...	5,625
Metalling Wharves.	63,618	76,355	12,737	...
Water Pipes	15,510	15,160	...	369
Dredging	5,78,534	5,90,146	11,612	...
Channels and Buoys	6,41,936	9,48,5[illegible] 26,[illegible]	3,2[illegible]	...
Balance of cost of Dredging Plant...	2,52,830	2,77,691	24,861	...
Masonry and Coffer-dams	29,85,[illegible]	30,98,627	1,13,213	...
			4,90,115	5,975
		Less decrease...	5,975	
			4,84,140	
		Contingencies, 10 per cent...	48,414	
			5,32,554	
		Establishment, 7 per cent...	37,27[illegible]	
			Rs. 5,69,833	

The extra cost of the Committee's Dock is, then, Rs. 5,69,833 over that of Mr. Ormiston's original scheme, and this almost exactly balances the saving (Rs. 5,70,000) to be made in the sea-wall. The estimate of cost of the Committee's Dock stands, therefore, correctly at 67 lakhs after the proposed reduction is made, and the Committee's project does not cost £31,436 less than Mr. Ormiston's—as was supposed by the Government of India, as stated in clause 3 of the letter under review—but after giving up the sea-wall, £58,118 more than Mr. Ormiston's leaving the interest out of the calculation.

5. We now come to the consideration of paras. 6 to 12 of letter of the Government of India, an explanation regarding which is asked for by the Bombay Government.

6. We have carefully examined the facts and figures contained in these paras., and find them correct. Mr. Ormiston's estimate of 128 lakhs included only cost of Mody Dock, Stilling Basin and the channels. It did not include the reclamation of any saleable land. This will be more clearly seen by reference to the plans attached herewith; Mr. Ormiston's estimate covered only the cost of those portions colored blue and red (see page 4, para. 8 of Mr. Ormiston's letter No. 146, dated 10th June 1874, and para. 3, page 1 of his remarks on the Committee's Report, dated 8th August 1874, it did not include any of the portions colored brown or purple on the plans herewith.

7. The Government of India are, therefore, correct in their figures contained in para. 7, the cost of reclaiming saleable land being omitted from the estimate of 128 lakhs.

8. The item of interest referred to in para. 8 had evidently been overlooked by the Bombay Government; we make the cost of reclamation with interest to amount to Rs. 22,87,436, which differs only slightly from the amount given by the Government of India.

9. The statement in para. 10, regarding the reduction of the item of 6 lakhs is also correct; the reclamation of land referred to is not contained in the estimate of 128 lakhs. It is that portion of land colored brown on plan A which has been eliminated on plan B by slewing in the Dock 350 feet from the line of the Elphinstone frontage. The area is 94,083 square yards, of which the building sites will amount to 66,289 square yards (see P. S. on page 5 of Mr. Ormiston's No. 146, dated 10th June 1874); this at Rs. 20 per yard, amounts to Rs. 13,25,7[illegible], or 13¼ lakhs, as stated by the Government of India.

10. The figures given in para. 11 are also correct on the bases given, as also the conclusion in para. 12; but your Committee have already expressed in their report, dated 12th August, their confidence in Mr. Ormiston's figures if his Dock is approved, and the only feasible reduction, therefore, will be in the frontage wall—say, 7 lakhs.

11. While thus confirming the figures and statement in paras. 6 to 12 of the Government of India's letter, the Committee feel it but just to the majority of the original Dock Committee, of whom Colonel Ballard alone remains in Bombay, to point out that they do not state in their report (dated 17th June 1874) that the land reclaimed at Mody Bay by the 128 lakhs will be saleable, and Colonel Ballard informs us that they did not intend to convey this idea. The reduction for reclaimed land was obtained, not by the anticipated sale of land at Mody Bay, but in the following way:—Given a certain area of land already reclaimed on the Elphinstone Property and at Mody Bay; if the Mody Dock be carried out, you add to that given area (see page 4 of Mr. Ormiston's No. 250, dated 5th August 1874) 245,280 square yards, measuring all the reclaimed space to the edge of the Dock walls; if the Elphinstone scheme be carried out, you add to that given area already reclaimed (see again Mr. Ormiston's letter above referred to) 54,875 square yards, leaving an excess of 190,405 square yards (there is an error in the amount of 245,000 square yards given in the Committee's Report,) to be added to the present reclaimed land by the building of the Mody Dock in preference to the Elphinstone, say—

Mody Dock	245,280 square yards.
Less Backing of wall at Elphinstone Dock, which will not be done if Mody project be carried out	54,875.
	190,405 square yards.

It was this excess of area, to be added to the present reclaimed property, which the Committee wished to place to the credit of the Mody project, though the actual land saleable would be land not at Mody Bay, but land saved, as it were, from being used for Dock purposes at the Elphinstone property. In other words, by building Mody Dock, Government would have a total of reclaimed land on both properties of 190,000 square yards in excess of what they would have on both properties by building the Elphinstone Dock, and this excess the Committee valued at Rs. 20 per square yard.

The Trustees, by their resolution of the 18th June, stating their opinion that the Mody project would take more time and more money than the Elphinstone, rejected the principle of crediting the project with the anticipated proceeds of land, though that land was then supposed to be saleable at Mody Bay; but the principle of crediting the project with an undefined excess of land, seems to us much more unsound, and for the following reasons:—

In the first place, Government having already a million and a half square yards of reclaimed land, and all unsaleable, we think that the reclamation of any more, unless necessary, is unadvisable.

In the second place, we think it impossible to place any value on such excess of area, as, being only an excess of certain united areas of land, it is difficult to say just where it is, and therefore impossible to give it a realizable value.

In the third place, this excess of 190,000 square yards, when realized, if ever, must be realized from the Elphinstone property—a property which has no saleable value now, and the latent value of which must be decreased by the building of the Mody Dock, which must draw from the Elphinstone property a considerable portion of its trade and its revenue, especially that derived from grain, seeds, and other exports which come in by the G. I. P. Railway, and that from most if not all, the goods imported in sea-going craft.

We think, therefore, that no value can be put on this excess of area, and that it cannot be regarded as even an ultimate asset to the Mody project.

12. Having now considered the points in the letter of the Government of India referred to the Dock Committee, we come to the consideration of an important point with regard to the Mody project, which had not been brought to the notice of the Trustees until their last meeting (24th S[illegible] upon which [illegible] necessary cost of the [illegible] project. The expenditure of 128 lakhs, according to Mr. Ormiston's plan, leaves the space between the present shore and the Mody Dock unreclaimed, and the Docks will, therefore, be connected with the main land only at the corner of the wall of the Stilling Basin, and there only by a space of 200 feet.—The Committee's plan, as it abandons the Stilling Basin, leaves the Dock entirely unconnected with the shore, and accessible only by boat.—The traffic to and from the Dock could not possibly be worked over this narrow neck 200 feet wide, and the filling in of the space between the Docks and the present line of shore (the space marked brown on the plans), will certainly be necessary. The amount required for this will be, if the Dock be slewed in as in plan B, 15 lakhs, as follows:—

	Rs.
Reclamation	10,[illegible]
Contingencies, 10 per cent	1,0[illegible]
	11,[illegible]
Establishment, 7 per cent	79,[illegible]
	12,16,5[illegible]
Interest at 4 per cent. over 10 years*	2,7[illegible]
	14,[illegible],903

* See Mr. Ormiston's No. 250 of 5th August 1874, page 5, para. 2.

And this will give 10,837 square yards of saleable land (see plan B);—or if the Dock be not slewed in, it will be necessary to reclaim the space colored brown on plan A, and the cost will be 23 lakhs, as follows:—

	Rs.
Reclamation	15,[illegible]
Contingencies, 10 per cent	1,5[illegible]
	17,45,687
Establishment, 7 per cent	1,22,198
	18,67,885
Interest at 4 per cent. over 10 years*	4,19,689
	22,87,574

* See Mr. Ormiston's No. 146, dated 10th June 1874, page 9.

And this will give 107,126 square yards of saleable land—(see plan A.)

Either the smaller or the larger area must be reclaimed, and either 15 or 23 lakhs must be added to the estimate of the cost of the Dock proper: this must be a portion of the first cost of the Mody project, whatever the land may realize subsequently.

14. This Committee, in their Report dated 12th August, expressed their confidence in Mr. Ormiston's estimate of the Mody project on his plan, and it was the strong opinion of the majority if not of all the Committee that on that plan the Stilling Basin must be accepted as necessary, and that Mr. Ormiston's estimate could not be reduced, except by the item of 7 lakhs to be saved in the sea-wall. As the reclamation of the land estate, to connect the Dock with the shore, is also necessary, the figures would stand as follows:—

(a) Estimated cost of the Mody project, abandoning the regular Wharf-wall on the sea frontage of the Dock—

Mr. Ormiston's Estimate		Rs. 1,28,67,285
Deduct frontage	Rs. 7,00,000	
Contingencies, 10 per cent.	70,000	
	7,70,000	
Establishment, 7 per cent	53,900	
	8,23,900	
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, 10 years	1,85,067	
		10,08,967
		Rs. 1,18,58,318
Add cost of reclamation if Dock be slewed in.		14,89,903
		Rs. 1,33,48,221

(b) Estimated cost, omitting Frontage, but not slewing in the Dock—

	Rs.
Mr. Ormiston's Estimate	1,28,67,285
Less Frontage	10,08,967
	1,18,58,318
Add cost of reclamation if Dock be not slewed in	22,87,574
	Rs. 1,41,[illegible],892

(c) Estimated cost, including Frontage and total reclamation—

Mr. Ormiston's Estimate	1,28,67,285
Add Reclamation	22,87,574
	Rs. 1,51,54,859

15. We would point out that, by slewing in the Dock, the saving is only 8 lakhs; looking at the narrowness of the island at Mody Bay, at the short distance from the present line of reclamation to the Esplanade, and the houses in the Fort, and also to the fact that the G. I. P. Railway will soon occupy a considerable space between the reclaimed land and the Esplanade with its new terminus, we think it worthy of careful consideration whether, if the site of Mody Bay be fixed upon for a Dock, it would be true economy to save the 8 lakhs of rupees, and give up 96,000 square yards of land. We are of the opinion that if Mr. Ormiston's plan be adopted there, at least 133½ lakhs must be spent, and that it might be true economy on the part of Government to spend the 151½ lakhs, and not, for the sake of saving a few lakhs, cramp the working of the trade which must accompany the Dock, or omit the wharf wall—a work which is likely to be required hereafter.

HENRY P. LEMESURIER.
GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

MEMO.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Ormiston's review, No. 250 dated 5th August, of the original Dock Committee's Report, and the Trustees' proceedings thereon, had not reached the Government of India before the dispatch of Colonel Dickens' letter, as I conceive all the information required would have been found therein.

2. The principles on which the original Dock Committee framed their rough estimate of 60 lakhs as the cost of the Mody Dock scheme submitted by Mr. Ormiston, are, of course, open to criticism, but have never been discussed by the Trustees. The figures have been reviewed by Government, and subsequently by Mr. Ormiston. The result was, after admitting all corrections, to make the estimate 57 lakhs. This was noted at the bottom of the report, dated 12th August of the Special Committee, which has not been seen by the Government of India.

3. I think the report of the Special Committee, dated 12th August, and the Trustees' resolution thereon of 13th idem, closes the discussion so far as this Board is concerned. I would, therefore, have limited our present report to giving any specific information asked for regarding figures, and explaining the meaning of anything ambiguous, without offering further general opinions. In fact, as stated above, I believe Mr. Ormiston's Memo., No. 250, affords all information required.

J. A. BALLARD.

HIGH COURT—3rd October.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LAKHA LAVA V. ARDASIR DOSABHOY MOONSHEE.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a rule, calling upon the representatives of the plaintiff to show cause why the suit should not abate for want of prosecution. On the 7th August 1873, his Lordship passed a decree, referring the matter to the Commissioner for an account. This was a redemption suit by the mortgagor, and it seemed to be brought simply with the object of preventing the mortgagee from dealing with the property. The mortgagor died in January 1874, leaving behind him two widows named Amrut and Motee. Defendant applied to the widows to prosecute the suit; but they took no steps whatever. From the 7th August 1873 to October 1874, the widows have had sufficient time to take advice in the matter; but they did nothing, although defendant served two notices upon them to proceed with the suit. The amount of the mortgage was about Rs. 14,000.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, calling upon Amrut and Motee, the widows of Lakha Lava, the plaintiff, to show cause on the 21st November next why this suit should not abate, and why the Court should not make such order, for the payment out of the estate of the deceased plaintiff, to the defendant, of his costs in this suit and the costs in this motion as to the Court might appear proper.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Messrs. Justices West and Nanabhai Haridas.)

MURDER.

This was an appeal from the decision of A. C. Trevor, Esq., First Class Magistrate in the Nassick district, by which one Shravan Naosha was sentenced to transportation for life for the murder of his wife, committed on or about the 11th day of April last. Deoli, the prisoner's wife, it would appear, was a young girl of 14 years of age, and on the day of her death, had been to Satane market with her step-mother and left alone for home some time in the afternoon. Her step-mother followed her much later in the evening, and taking the path which led to some sugar mills where she was employed, came upon the accused and Deoli stretched upon the ground, the latter dead with a severe wound, as if inflicted with an axe, on her head, and the former insensible and with a wound as of an arrow in the stomach. The accused had been out hunting on that day, and the arrow with which he had been struck was evidently one of his own. It was discovered lying between the two, together with two others and an axe. The axe and one of the arrows were stained with blood, and the former was identified as belonging to the accused. From the evidence it was clear that the deceased had died from the wound inflicted on her with the axe, and one which she could not possibly have inflicted on herself. At the preliminary investigation before the 2nd class Magistrate of the district, the prisoner had made a voluntary confession of the deed, and urged in extenuation that he had been induced to commit the crime in consequence of her infidelity and that he had discovered her *in flagrante delicto* with a certain Dhondi. He further stated that this Dhondi on that occasion snatched one of his (prisoner's) arrows and wounded him with one of them. The accused was rendered perfectly unconscious immediately, and alleges that he had no knowledge of what transpired after this. No footmarks of a third person, however, could be traced, yet the absence of such would be a consideration of no material consequence. The only improbability in favour of the accused is that he should have attempted his own life by thrusting an arrow into his stomach, and the fact that the arrow was drawn out afterwards, went to favour the supposition that the wound was inflicted by another. The Magistrate [illegible] summing up the case had [illegible] there had been any [illegible], it is possible that facts might have been proved which would have supported the statement of the accused, but I am bound to decide on the evidence actually adduced; and though I think that the account given by the accused is not improbable, I cannot say that, there is anything to warrant me in acquitting him of the murder." It is surmised that he committed the crime through sudden passion and in a fit of jealousy, and this, fact together with the youth of the accused, who is apparently 18 years of age, obtained for him instead of a sentence of capital punishment transportation for life, which was a few days ago confirmed by their Lordships.

INDIAN NEWS.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 19th of September the number of deaths in Calcutta increased to 233, as compared with 217 in the previous week. The death-rate also rose to 27·04 per 1,000 per annum. There was one death from small-pox, 37 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhoea, 5 from cholera, 87 from fevers, and 88 from "other causes." The deaths are thus classified: 14 Christians, 147 Hindus, and 72 Muhammadans.

A Burglar Foiled.—A daring attempt was made on the night of Tuesday last, to tamper with the cash chest in the Town Police Court. The chest had been as usual locked and sealed on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning the seal was found to be intact, but the key-hole of the cash chest lock was observed to be obstructed by a portion of a broken key. The rogue who attempted to pick the lock had evidently secured the office seal, and furnished himself with a piece of sealing wax and a false key. Happily for the Town Police Court funds, his burglarious attempt failed by the breaking of the key. The Court premises were, we believe, well secured on Tuesday night; and three policemen were on duty guarding the building.—*Madras Times.*

The Collings Defalcation Case.—The further investigation of this case was resumed at Allahabad before Mr. J. C. Robertson, Magistrate, on Friday when the depositions of several witnesses were recorded, each one speaking to the fact of having had accounts with the Hotel, and producing bills and receipts in support of payment to the accused of their several accounts. Matuapershad, the book-keeper of the Great Eastern Branch Hotel, produced the cash book showing several entries short of what had actually been paid to accused by several gentlemen, and credit in their accounts. Mr. McLaren said he should have explained that the accused in his capacity as Manager was Agent of the Company. He had the control of money and property, and had the power to grant receipts, which receipts were binding upon the Company. This closed the case for the prosecution, and the accused reserving his defence, was fully committed for trial to the Sessions Court, which tribunal will not hold its sitting earlier than the 21st or 22nd of November next.—*Pioneer.*

Festive Pests.—A respectable native, lately arrived from Trivallore, informs us that that station has become infested with monkeys to such an extent that the residents begin to find them an intolerable nuisance. Finding a habitation about the precincts of the temples under the neighbouring trees, these troublesome and mischievous animals seem to take a pleasure in annoying and worrying the natives living in the town. They climb upon the house-tops and [illegible] the tiling, they enter houses and frighten [illegible] children when at their meals, often [illegible] the contents of the *pinnas* on plat[illegible] are eating; and where opportun[illegible] into the baskets of persons [illegible] head, and make off with as m[illegible] to carry away with them. As [illegible] under any law or regulation, the inhabitants of [illegible]lore have forwarded a petition to the Assistant Collector praying that the said monkeys may be caught and deported to the vicinity of some uninhabited jungle to be there let loose, and where they may colonize and flourish without committing depredations on the quiet residents of towns and villages. The petition, we are told, has been signed by upwards of a hundred people.—*Madras Mail.*

Can a Medical Man sue for his Fees?—In the Calcutta Small Cause Court, on Wednesday last, before Mr. McEwen, this question arose. A native licentiate in medicine sued to recover Rs. 20 for 10 visits at Rs. 2 a visit. The Judge said that no doubt in England only medical practitioners registered under the Medical Act could recover their fees by action, but the plaintiff was not such a practitioner, and the Statute would not apply. Plaintiff's pleader further contended that as he had been licensed and registered by the Calcutta University, and was qualified to practise as a medical man, that was enough. Rs. 2 a visit was the usual fee, and the defendant had paid previous bills at that rate. The Judge said that might be evidence of the rate of remuneration. The pleader urged that his client was not in the position of a barrister. The Judge indicated that perhaps the Contract Act might help the pleader. It was no use arguing in a general way on English principles. The Contract Act was the law of the Court. Pleaders never would refer to the Contract and Evidence Acts, which contained nearly all that was ever wanted, and base their arguments on such sections as were applicable. If they confined themselves to that which was now the law of the Court, they would be doing a real service to their clients and the Court, and the time of the public would not be taken up uselessly. But instead of that, arguments were adduced without any reference to the law, as if no such Acts existed, and the law was still in the same uncertain state as before these Acts had been passed. The present was an apt illustration of his meaning. There was a section of the Contract Act which at once met the case; but the pleader never once referred to the Act or the section. After some further discussion, Mr. McEwen said the plaintiff was not like an English physician. His position and professional status were altogether different and inferior, and the English Statute was inapplicable, and was not the law to be followed. In England it was a matter of professional etiquette. Here the plaintiff could not be expected to render gratuitous services, but it was not necessary to consider that. He would be entitled to recover under section 70 of the Contract Act, which provided:—"Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously, and such other person enjoys the benefit thereof, the latter is bound to make compensation to the former in respect of, or to restore, the thing so done or delivered." The case was decreed for Rs. 20.—*Englishman.*

Rifle Shooting.—The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have at last suffered a defeat in the match that took place between them and the gallant corps quartered in the Fort, viz., "The Buffs." As usual no one blamed himself, but one and all seemed to think there was something queer in the light, or the wind, or the atmosphere. Well, they were partly right, but the team was not up to the mark, and had'nt confidence in themselves. They fired fairly at 200 yards where only an ordinary knowledge is necessary, but when they came back to 600 yards nearly every shot was a miss. Even the members of that wonderful Tiger Claw Club, who are accustomed to shoot before the grey of dawn is seen, were apparently all abroad. The fact is they have not yet "got into it" for this season, and we dare say the same team would be sorry to take their score at the two distances as their standard for the season. But it is good for every one to learn a lesson, and they will have learnt that are not invincible. Any one looking at the Adjutant might have told at a glance what he was thinking, and how woefully disappointed he was seeing his team, after making a miss or two, get quite down-cast and give up. The day was not favourable for good shooting; and the curious light and nasty shifting wind would have humbugged a really good rifleman, but still the scores on both sides were such that we are sure both the gallant scarlets and greens will be quite satisfied at only the grand totals being made public, as the highest score in both the teams was lower than any one of them had made at former practices. The hint we would like to give is tents, umbrellas, &c., are no necessary adjuncts to a soldier's match: the teams should be left in undisturbed possession of the range, and none but the scorers and Buglers allowed near the platform, for talking and advice (good as it may be sometimes) will only distract a man's firing. The same rules as to firing should be observed by both, either are by files, fours, fives, or anything you like, but one rule should be for all. Sighting shots if allowed should be signalled to enable men to know when they have missed.

SCORE.

	200 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
The Buffs	251	6[illegible]	311
The C. V. R.	245	[illegible]7	[illegible]02

In favour of the Buffs by 12 points.—*Indian Daily News.*

Eucalyptus Globulus.—The following is a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras to the Government:—I observe in the newspapers that the subject of the cultivation of the *Eucalyptus globulus* in marshy places has been under consideration with reference to the drainage of village sites, and protection of the health of the people in the Godavery District. As the order of Government on this subject has been communicated to me, I am unable to submit any remarks on it, but in regard to the general question of the cultivation of the *Eucalypti* in the plains of India, I have the honour to state that the experiment is almost certain to fail. Looking to the importance of introducing malaria-destroying trees, I have personally been endeavouring to grow the *Eucalypti* in Madras, but so far without any hope of success. The seeds germinate, and the plants grow rapidly under shelter, but they seem unable to bear the great solar heat, and die off when planted out. They thrive but indifferently in the elevated plateau of Mysore, and it is only in our hilly ranges, with elevations of 4,000 feet and upwards, that they appear to grow vigorously. Judging from the results of experimental trial of these trees in Madras, I do not think there is any chance of their flourishing in the delta of the Godavery river. But while the cultivation of the *Eucalyptus* in the Godavery District may be impossible, there are plenty of trees which may be substituted for it. The supposed virtues of the *Eucalypti* in neutralising miasmata are probably exaggerated, and whatever power they have in this way is possessed in common with many other resinous-odored plants, like the casuarina, mango, jack, etc., which grow freely in the plains, wherever they are planted and taken care of. I would submit therefore that the spending of money on an exceedingly doubtful experiment is unadvisable, when experience has shown us that trees of similar properties with the *Eucalypti* may be raised with every prospect of success in the eastern coast deltas.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Basti, 30th September.—Two heavy falls of rain [illegible] to twenty-two [illegible]. Early [illegible] on the whole abundant, [illegible] causing partial damage by floods. Prices falling. Mild cholera in north.

Gorakhpur, 25th September.—Rainfall four to twelve tenths, but no rain in two tahsils; weather extremely favourable, and prospects continue excellent. Kasia work-houses closed. Cholera not abating, but not on the increase; confined wholly to poorer classes. No distress in district.

Ghazipur, 30th September.—Rainfall from 25th to 27th six to eight inches, doing considerable injury to millet, but followed by fair weather. Destruction of Ballia by Ganges continues.

Mirzapur, 28th September.—Rainfall nine to forty-seven tenths from 21st, and 23rd to 26th, and heavy rain north of Ganges on 27th. Weather now clear. Some damage done to bajra, cane, and fodder crops; but, on the whole, rain most beneficial and prospects excellent. Early rice harvest nearly over.

Benares, 30th September.—Week began with fair weather, but ended in rain till 27th. Fine weather since, then. Rice harvest begun.

Azamgarh, 26th September.—Rain began again at end of week. Late kharif prospects continue good. Rabi ploughing well advanced. Cholera in two villages.

Jaunpur, 28th September.—Dry weather, but clouds gathering since 24th, and indications of rain. Rabi ploughing well advanced. Reported prevalence of cattle disease.

Allahabad, 30th September.—Rainfall three inches. Prospects very favourable.

Banda, 25th September.—No rain. A little would do good.

Kirwi, 28th September.—Rain on 25th and 26th from nine to thirty-three tenths. Season continues unusually favourable.

Jalaun, 26th September.—Rainfall eleven tenths in Orai only. Prospects good.

Jhansi, 30th September.—Some showers. Prospects good.

Cawnpore, 30th September.—Average rainfall three inches. Rabi ploughing general. Prospects good.

Farukhabad, 30th September.—Rainfall six to twenty-three tenths in four tahsils. Prospects fair.

Agra, 30th September.—No rain. Prospects continue good.

Aligarh, 30th September.—Rain over. Crops flourishing, but damaged by floods in Sikandra Rao.

Meerut, 30th September.—No rain. Prospects good.

Saharanpur, 30th September.—No rain. Rabi ploughing began. Prospects good.

Bijnor, 28th September.—No rain. Rabi ploughing and sowing and rice harvest continue. Prospects good.

Moradabad, 30th September.—Average rainfall five tenths in two nights. Prospects of kharif improved by the weather.

Bareilly, 30th September.—Rainfall eighteen tenths, followed by fine weather. Rabi ploughings continue. Prospects good.

General Summary.—Rain fell in the eastern districts, and as far west as Allahabad, Banda, and Fatehgarh. Also in the northern districts of Rohilkhand. This rain will have benefited the late rice and the rabi at the expense of the tall kharif crops. General prospects good.

THE WYNAAD GOLD DISTRICT.

([illegible].)

Between the [illegible] Malabar and the high ridges forming the Neilgherry and Koondah mountains, there is a tract of land varying in height from 2000 to 3000 feet above sea-level, to which the name Wynaad has been given. This region is exceedingly fertile and beautiful. The rainfall is abundant, and the soil is rich with decayed vegetation. Fever is prevalent, but, notwithstanding this great drawback, coffee planting has progressed. Upwards of 100,000 cwts. of coffee are annually produced from this spot alone. But a new attraction has arisen, and as it has proved sufficiently influential to make Lord Hobart, the most sluggish of Governors as Sir Richard Temple, is the most active, desirous of visiting Wynaad, its potency must be generally admitted. Lord Hobart, whom nothing seems to move, has been affected for once. The fact is, gold has [illegible] discovered in the jungle. That is to say, [illegible] has been found in a form, that leads people to [illegible] the district is quite as auriferous as any part [illegible]ralia. A mining [illegible] has already been [illegible] machinery [illegible] erected, and probably [illegible] large [illegible] constitute the daily routine of operations. It has been known for ages that there was gold in the streams that descend from this portion of the western ghauts. In an extensive valley called Nelamboor, there have always been periodical washings of the river sand for the precious metal. But it has been reserved to European explorers in the present year to discover actual nuggets embedded in the quartz of the higher slopes. Lieutenant Nicholson in 1831, '32 and '33 was employed with a staff of men under orders from Government in searching for the sources of the Malabar river-gold, but he did not obtain any great success. Though he confirmed the truth of the already sufficiently well known fact, that there was gold in the district, he does not appear to have been able to indicate the spots at which shafts should be driven. In 1840, or thereabouts, Lieutenant Newbold, after a survey of the district, reported to Government that where plutonic rocks came into contact with the primary schists there was a greater tendency to metallic and silicious development. The size of the gold district of the Western ghauts seems to be rudely indicated by the streams that carry down grains of dust. For instance, the northern limit would seem to be Elatoor, some 8 miles north of Calicut where there is a gold yielding water course, and the southern limit some one hundred and ten miles southeast of Calicut. For the last ten years fitful explorations of a private character have been made in the Wynaad, and an experienced miner from Australia has been employed by a few enterprising persons. Those who have engaged in the task have been borne up by enthusiasm, though they have had bitter disappointments to contend with. The unhealthiness of the district has presented the greatest obstacle, operations having been frequently suspended for considerable intervals owing to this cause. And now it has come to pass that the gentlemen interested are convinced that the goal is won, and that Wynaad must be classed among the great gold-fields of the world. Well then may Lord Hobart feel it incumbent upon him to go and see the quartz reef for himself, the more especially as rules will have to be drawn up, and Government must make arrangements to derive a share of the profit. Blessings are never unmixed. The plateau of the Neilgherries would appear to be destined for a sort of [illegible], and it will be well, if rowdyism can be effectually kept down by the strong hand. There can be little doubt that the beautiful sanitarium of Ootacamund will be affected in course of time by the gold-fever, for it seems marked out as the head-quarters of the mining interest.

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MUTINY AT SEA.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A Telegram on last Monday informed us that the barque Moorhill had picked up the master and crew of the Natmoo. We hear that the latter vessel is coming up with the tide, and probably will be in port this morning. We are however, in possession of certain facts connected with the loss of the Natmoo, which we give for the benefit of those interested. The Natmoo was bound for Mauritius with a cargo of timber from Moulmein. The week before last, when in the Bay of Bengal, the crew (a native one—Telugus from Madras), together with a Spanish gunner, mutinied and stabbed the chief officer, whom they afterwards threw overboard. They then attacked the Captain (Mr. McDermott) and, after battering and mauling him mercilessly with belaying pins, &c., left him for dead in the cabin. The crew had intended killing the wife and children of Captain McDermott, who were with him on board, but the evening before the day fixed for their murder, the barque Moorhill hove in sight. The mutineers had hit upon a very ingenious plan to avoid suspicion, but fortunately they were frustrated in carrying out. Thinking it almost impossible to avoid passing the Moorhill, they had intended to cross her bows, and so get her to run down the vessel. This, however, was cleverly avoided by Captain Brown, of the Moorhill. However, she succeeded in colliding with the barque and damaging her starboard side. No sooner had the two vessels collided, than the crew of the Natmoo jumped on board the Moorhill. On being questioned as to the cause of this extraordinary conduct, they stated that the captain and the mate had a great fight. Captain Brown, suspecting something wrong, went on board the vessel, and found Captain McDermott helpless and prostrate, with his wife and children weeping over him. He immediately had him and his family removed on board his own ship, and attended to, but could not save the Natmoo, as it appears that she had been scuttled, and she sank within a few hours. On entering the Hooghly, the Captain of the Moorhill acquainted the pilot, who came to take charge of his vessel, with the above facts, and he, believing the men would attempt to jump over board, immediately communicated the same to the Magistrate of Diamond Harbour. The crew, consisting of about 16 or 20, were accordingly arrested at Diamond Harbour by the Magistrate of that place, where it is believed, they will also be tried. Captain McDermott and his family were also landed at Diamond Harbour. The Captain, we hear, is improving. The cause of the mutiny is not known. It may be interesting to know that the last time the Natmoo was in this port was in the month of June last.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

The account we gave yesterday of this affair was imperfect in some respects, and inaccurate in others. But the following particulars are from a source which leaves no doubt as to their general correctness:—

The Natmoo sailed from Moulmein to Mauritius with timber. Left Moulmein on 27th August. All went well to September 13th, being the last day in which the Captain and Chief Officer took observation of the sun, being then about lat. 8-30 North, and long. 92 east. This was Sunday, and that night from 8 to 12, the gunner had the first watch. The Captain went to bed between 11-30 and 12 o'clock. The gunner was relieved at 12 by the Chief Mate. On Monday morning early the Captain's wife was awoke by a great noise in the cuddy. On coming from her room into the cuddy, she saw several men run out of the door of the cuddy, with iron belaying-pins in their hands. On looking at her husband, she found him in a pool of blood and thought he was dead. Immediately she cried out and awoke a Madrassee boy, who was asleep in the pantry, and with his assistance raised the Captain and found blood issuing from his nose, ears, and mouth, in great quantity. The Mate was coming to the assistance of Mrs. McDermott, when the men attacked him with knives and belaying pins. He was chased two or three times round the deck, ran on to the poop. They again attacked him near the sky-light and cut his throat, and threw him overboard. Mrs. McDermott called to the serang, who did not answer, but the gunner did, getting out of the window of the forecastle, as the doors were shut. He came to see what was the matter. He said "O God, who has done this?" thinking the Captain was dead. Mrs. McDermott told him to look for the mate, but he had been thrown overboard. He found only the mate's cap and nor'-wester, the man at the wheel saying that he had jumped overboard. In the morning Mrs. McDermott asked the serang who had done the wicked action. He said the mate had beaten the Captain and then jumped overboard. Mrs. McDermott pretended to believe this, with a view to saving their own lives. The serang asked for the chart to know the position of the ship. The gunner handed the chart to him, and the latter asked where Mrs. McDermott would like to go to. She told him to steer for Acheen, as the nearest place for medical assistance. He objected and suggested Trincomalee. He had command, but was quiet. For some days they navigated the ship as well as they could. In the meantime the Captain came round a little, and told them they would not be able to reach Trincomalee. They then aimed for the west coast, making for Madras, on the chance of meeting with some ship. Meanwhile, they saw a ship, but the men refused to signal to her. But on the morning of the 19th they saw about five miles distant the ship Moorhill, when Mrs. McDermott gave the flags to the gunner to signal for a doctor; but the signal also indicated that murder had been committed, and that assistance was wanted. The ship bore to, and allowed them to get up to her. On nearing, Mrs. McDermott wrote on a board, "send a boat." Some time after the vessel bore down upon the Natmoo, the two came into collision, the latter being struck on the port bow. The crew, with the exception of the gunner and the cook, left the vessel. The ships parted, and after an hour a boat was sent with the mate, and Mrs. McDermott told him what had occurred. Captain and Mrs McDermott and their children went on board the Moorhill. This was on the 19th. The Captain of the Moorhill thought Captain McDermott should go back and take charge of his own vessel. He went with part of the crew of the Moorhill to see what could be done with the Natmoo, and left him on board. But he afterwards sent a boat and Captain McDermott returned on board the Moorhill leaving the gunner and a few other men on board the Natmoo.

In our previous account it was stated that the Gunner was a Spaniard and stabbed the chief officer. We are happy to do this poor and worthy man justice in correcting the statement. He is a Portuguese of Bombay, named John Thomas, and nobly protected Mrs. McDermott and the children from first to last, saying, that only after his death should the mutineers carry out their deadly purpose. The gunner told the mutineers from time to time that the Captain could not live, and he kept guard at the cabin door, and with Mrs. McDermott alternately watched without sleep from the time of the murder to that of the rescue. The mate's name was Joseph William B[illegible] of Northwich, Cheshire. He had only been married about five months.

Our readers may perhaps desire to know the motive for the crime. It appears to have been to obtain [illegible] money that the Captain was supposed [illegible] with him for current expenses, with perhaps some vague idea of obtaining also the residue of his estate. The case of Captain and Mrs. McDermott is a very hard one. By hard work and economy during many years, the Captain had saved a little money and bought the ship Natmoo. But he did not insure his ship, and has consequently lost the savings of his life. The cargo was insured in Rangoon with the Swiss Lloyd's. Though his family, consisting of himself, wife and six children, were [illegible] after their rescue, they have lost all, and, [illegible] may not like to appear as recipients of [illegible] case in which Calcutta might show some of [illegible] generosity for their relief. Captain McDermott does not wish to be dependent upon any one, and will be glad to take suitable employment. But pending that, his family require support; and it is to be hoped will meet it.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE PARSEES OF INDIA.

(*The World, New York, Aug. 22.*)

THEIR HISTORY, CUSTOMS, AND RELIGION AS DESCRIBED BY A PARSEE—AN INTERESTING LECTURE BY K. M. SHROFF OF BOMBAY.

Last night the Liberal Club listened to a lecture on Fire-Worshippers, their religion, history and customs, delivered by a Parsee, Mr. K. M. Shroff. [illegible] only twenty-three years of a[illegible] [illegible] that h[illegible] audience and the fourth [illegible] visited this coun[illegible] the first [illegible] of his native country [illegible] a remarkable cleverness and learning, and his complete mastery of the English language was the subject of very flattering comment.

He began his lecture by stating that in the East Indies there were 180,000,000 of persons, the bulk of whom professed the Mahometan and Hindoo faiths. But the race to which he belonged, and which resided mostly in Bombay, and vicinity, and numbered only about 150,000 persons, and were not to be confounded with either of the two mentioned sects. The Parsees are descendants from the ancient Persians, and emigrated to India in 717 A.D., a hundred years after their mother country had been conquered and overrun by the Arabs, who entertained a destroying hate towards the Parsees, and who subjected them to such merciless persecutions that they were compelled to seek in a distant land the safety, freedom, and peace which could no longer be found in the land of their forefathers. The chief of the Landjanas, where they landed, was somewhat afraid of the warlike appearance of the men, and hesitated before allowing them to land. A previous knowledge of the Hindoos enabled the Parsees to make a favourable impression on the chief, who made inquiries into their religion, the tenets of which were furnished him so altered by the Parsees that it conformed in many respects to that practised by the Hindoos. The fundamental principles on which they said their religion was based were as follows:—

The Parsees are divided into two sects, not on a point of religion, but on a matter of chronology. When saying their prayers it is necessary for them to name the year, the month, and the day on which they pray. The dispute exists over the uncertainty as to the year the prophet of the Parsees was born. The costume of the Parsee is in accordance with the climate, being very simple, the children wearing a gown reaching to the ankles and belted in at the waist. Contact with other nationalities has somewhat altered the style as worn by the ancients. Every year tends to modernize them, as they readily copy after the Europeans, both in dress, manners, and education. Formerly they ate from a large brazen bowl, in which the food had been cast indiscriminately, now they had tables and chairs and other accessories which accompany a European dinner. They, however, never eat in company with the women, a custom undoubtedly derived from the Hindoos, but they are good and affectionate husbands, and the women occupy a much more honorable position among them than they do with the Hindoos. Owing to the alliances made by the parents, marriages of affection seldom take place. The marriage of children is attended with great pomp, and among the poorer classes often proves disastrous pecuniarily. The manner of disposing of the dead is very peculiar. When the physicians announce that there is no hope of recovery the body is washed and arrayed in clean clothes and religious consolation given. After death the body is taken to what is called the Tower of Silence, generally erected on a mountain, and there exposed to vultures (kept for the purpose) who eat the flesh off the bones, which drop through an iron grating into a pit from whence they are removed. Burying or burning the body is never practised. The religion of the Parsees, as expounded by the Prophet Zoroaster, recognizes but one God, without form and invisible. To him is adjudged a place above all, and to him is every praise to be given for all the good in the world. Purity of speech, purity of thought, and purity of action is the principal on which the whole religious structure of the Parsee is built.

LUDWIG "THE GERMAN."

(DAILY NEWS' CORRESPONDENT.)

MUNICH, August 26.

Bavaria celebrated yesterday in a calm and loyal manner the twenty-ninth anniversary of the birth-day of her youthful, enthusiastic, and somewhat extravagant monarch. King Ludwig II. was born at Nymphenburg on the 25th of August, 1845, and has ruled over this land now for over ten years, to the disgust of the Ultramontanes, to the joy of the Old Catholics and the Liberals, and to the astonishment of the world at large. For, remarkably enough, the world has persisted in believing that young Ludwig has a screw loose somewhere because he is addicted to some enthusiasms and extravagances, expressed in the realms of music and art, which in other monarchs are generally developed in less esthetical departments. But he is certainly a very curious young monarch, and he does things which go far beyond the comprehension of the average inhabitant of Munich. Now why, for instance, did he not make known to the world at large a few days ago that he was going to visit the art treasures at Versailles? He had gone while the people were still dreaming that he was at Schloss Berg; and when the cat did get out of the bag, as the saying is, the stout members of the beer-clubs refused to believe that he had gone to Versailles merely to see pictures and the style of architecture of Louis XIV.'s time. Some said that Bismarck and Gortschakoff and M. [illegible] were to meet him at Paris in order to take measures for the proper representation of Wagnerian operas in Paris, or to organise an opera troupe which should be shipped over to England and effect a landing in London, and then give some brilliant representations of "Lohengrin," so long promised by the London impressarios. Others there were who ventured to whisper that King Ludwig had at last resolved to enter the holy bonds of matrimony; that he had indeed gone out on a Brautfahrt; that, in short, his journey would extend as far as Windsor Castle, having a strong desire to bring home an English princess to Bayernland. So ran the Munich gossip a few days ago, but I am afraid the latter rumour arises only from the sordid imaginations of these Munich trades-people, who complain of the scarcity of English residents, and fondly imagine that if Ludwig would give them an English Queen and Court, he would bring back life to their stagnant business. But the very simple fact is that King Ludwig has entertained the hope of seeing the art treasures of Paris and Versailles ever since the year 1867 when he visited the Exposition, but was suddenly called home by the unexpected death of ex-King Otho of Greece. Well, now he is there, and is wandering about Paris and Versailles, accompanied by Count Hohenlohe, almost unnoticed, and at least not subjected to much annoyance. The French papers speak of him in a kindly tone; the *Univers* alone demands a "demonstration" against him. He has visited the Opera-house, and to-day we are informed that the fountains are springing at Versailles for him, and that he returns to-morrow. King Ludwig has always shown great interest for art of the later renaissance and the time of Louis XIV., which he can find in abundance in Versailles. It is probable that he is planning in what style he shall furnish the new castle which he is building on the mountain opposite Hohenschwangau, which is to cost several millions of florins, and which is to bear the name of the Neuschwanstein, and this is the main reason that impels him to visit Versailles.

People have so often laughed unjustly at King Ludwig for what they choose to consider his follies, that I am inclined to break a lance on his account. It was *Punch* who characterised the young Monarch in the rhyme, "There was a young King of Bavaria—He played on his fiddle an aria—He called for his valet, and then for a ballet—This wonderful King of Bavaria." It is true that a few days before this, he had returned late one evening from the mountains to his capital, and his first visit had been to the theatre, after the usual performance was over, and had "commanded," first, a ballet entitled *A Ball in the Reign of Louis XV.*, and then scenes from French pieces dating from the past century. It was long after midnight before the performance was over, and no one besides the King had been permitted to enjoy the spectacle. Well, after all, no one was hurt. The actors received large presents, and the King felt all the better for his harmless extravagance, as did the Vienna feuilletonists, who were furnished material for some very spiteful writing against a ruler who neither enjoys Strauss nor Offenbach—on which musical food the Viennese live, and which they attempted to feed us with all through the Exposition summer. So much, however, in order to ex[illegible] very harmless lines, which, to tell the truth, might have been extended to an incredible length with the catalogue of [illegible] man's enthusiasms and whims. Well, we have all passed through a period in youth when we were very fond of building castles in the air. In fancy we entertained plans of the most beautiful form; and built up for ourselves glorious visions of the future; and to-day what have we accomplished? But had we possessed the means, like this young King, we should have endeavoured to carry out all our long cherished plans and ideas; though it is still doubtful if many of us would have been contented with such charming, harmless, airy castles and fancies as he has created about him. Few of us would have had the moral courage to become the protege of a musical composer in face of the opposition of the world, and have supported him [illegible] with kindly Royal words and protection, but with material means for accomplishing grand musical project. People complain that the King loves the mountains too much, that he is of too solitary a turn, and enjoys communion with nature and his favourite poets more than with his subjects; that he is too much of an idealist to be capable of properly governing; that he prefers Wagner's music to listening to the reports of his Ministers; and that he persistently refuses to get married, like other mortals. The number of false and ridiculous reports that have been spread about him is legion. It was said years ago that he could not sleep at nights, and had caused a theatre moon to be fixed in his sleeping apartment as a companion in his wakefulness. Then how do people shake their wise heads whenever that mysterious winter garden is mentioned that is said to exist on the top of the palace. A monarch who creates for himself a paradise at the top of his own palace, and enjoys himself there in his own way, instead of going out of doors and mixing with the people in the Court brewhouse, as all Kings who desire to make themselves popular should do, must certainly be unfit to rule, they think. And yet for the life of me I cannot see that the King is such a fool in all this. If I were a king I should dislike to be stared at whenever I walked out, pointed out as a curiosity, and creating as much excitement as if a menagerie passed through the streets. Under that immense glass roof on the top of the palace facing the Court garden, where the foot of a stranger is prohibited, there is concealed many a beautiful scene, many a trait of Ludwig's character. Two hundred and thirty feet long and fifty wide is the Royal Winter Garden, the Wittelsbach Paradise, a wondrous artificial Indian landscape, filled out with palms and plantains, luxuriant tropical vegetation and gorgeous flowers, extending far in the distance and bounded by the everlasting snows of the Himalayas. There are mysterious ways among these palms and bushes, beautiful cascades and grottoes, sweet green plots of sward, delightful kiosk-like retreats, and a lake whereon swans dream away a happy existence like that of their King, the poetical "Schwanritter," when he is with them. And at night-time, when the big city is sound asleep, after its usual quantum of beer, a soft mellow light is cast over the wondrous scene by means of artificial lights, occasionally the legendary birds could tell us, if they possessed the power of human speech, these waters grow suddenly angry as if lashed by the outer storm; and again, when all is calm, they have seen Lohengrin, drawn by the swan, come across the waves, and sing to a solitary listener on the shores the wondrous strains of the "Beloved Swan." These mysterious birds could tell you much more, if so they wished, how their Royal master spends long hours of silent study with them, reading the classic works of his Father-land, and the history of his house and of his people, thus preparing himself for the mission of rulership. They might tell you of scenes of romance there enacted, but they would have nothing to say of the idle stories which busybodies outside are so fond of repeating; for a higher-minded, purer man is not to be found in Munich than this same lord of the swans—Ludwig II., King of Bavaria.

Ludwig II. was called to the throne when he was but nineteen years of age; he has passed through a most troubled period of German history in safety, and to-day occupies a position in the Empire only next to the Emperor in point of character and influence. It must likewise be said, however, that no German monarch is so thoroughly misunderstood. An ideal nature on the throne is something so unusual in modern times that the ordinary intellect is somewhat staggered. And, with all his ideality, he has proved himself no bad politician. If he went with Austria in 1866, he did so because he was bound so to do; and his big Imperial brother rewarded him by leaving him entirely [illegible]. In 1870 he took the initiative among [illegible] German princes. He did not hesitate a [illegible] of a Parliament whose majority [illegible] declare for the German cause, an[illegible] William of Prussia called to be [illegible] 71. The German Empire was [illegible]; its establishment his own [illegible] his biographers has styled [illegible]; he is more generally styled by his admirers "Ludwig the German," because, with all his enthusiasms, his German heart is in the right place. Since 1866 a great number of social reforms have been introduced in Bavaria, in spite of a strong Ultramontane party; and his Government has always been ready to adopt measures of the Imperial legislation, even when the so-called "patriots" lamented loudly that Bavaria was becoming gradually Prussianised. After the Benedetti affair at Ems, Ludwig declared to his Parliament boldly; "True to the treaty of alliance, for which I have pledged my Royal word, I shall support my powerful ally for the honour of Germany, and therewith for the honour of Bavaria, whenever duty requires." At the time when the Ultramontanes attacked the treaty with Prussia in 1866, and all the clerical bitterness was directed against Hohenlohe, he said (in the spring of 1870), "Can this party really believe that the steps which have already been taken in the direction of German unity will be retraced? They do not know how deeply this thought has constantly moved me whenever I have read my favourite Schiller." And again: "All the power, all the influence which belong to me as a constitutional prince, I shall place all in the scale of the ideas tending to the unity of Germany." Again: "To open up to my people the grand treasury of ideas bequeathed to them by our thinkers and poets, to make more easy to the lower classes the striving for education and prosperity—these are missions to which I would most willingly devote myself." Again: "In my land I know but one party—the party of noble men who, through the purity of their ideas, useful activity, and knowledge, labour only to promote the common good. . . . From my Creator I do not wish the fortune of a conqueror; but the fortune that after my death my people may say, 'Ludwig endeavoured to be the true friend of his people and to make them happy.' . . . I consider the proper solution of the social question in my land a feat more glorious than if through fame of arms I were lord of Europe; and I would not wish to be responsible for the life of one of my citizens sacrificed for a selfish end." These expressions give us, I think, proper insight into the young monarch's character—a monarch who is inclined to think and act for himself on all occasions. One of his Ministers once said of him—"The King is a highly gifted man, of incredible memory, and penetrating, critical mental powers. In view of his solitary method of life, his knowledge and judgment of men is remarkable." It should be borne in mind, too, in passing judgment upon him, that the family influence which has always surrounded him has been Austrian, Ultramontane, and in part anti-German. His friendship for Dr. Dollinger, frequently and publicly expressed, has proved his independence of spirit as a ruler.

Ludwig's deep-rooted inclination to solitude is perhaps his greatest failing, and this is in part hereditary, in part owing to his education. As a child he was weak and consumptive; he was trained up like a tender plant, and excluded from the ordinary joys and society of childhood. Inheriting a nature so inclined to the ideal, gifted with a glowing imagination and an enthusiasm for the beautiful from both his father and grandfather, his inclination to solitude tended to develope the ideal side of his nature, and to remove him more and more from the world of reality. And just when he had commenced to come in contact with life at the University, the death of his father called him almost unprepared to the throne to be the father to a people, a nation. But even then the young monarch did not give up his youthful enthusiasm or his studies. All through his youth, up to the present time, he has sipped wisdom from the great classic masterpieces of Goethe and Schiller, and of Shakespeare, gathering from the realm of the ideal and from the eternal sources of history principles and convictions which he has endeavoured to apply to political life. Even now it is known that the young ruler will remain for days together at his solitary hunting castle of the Linderhof, keeping his rooms, and engaged in reading his favourite authors. "Does it not become a Prince," he once said, "to meditate on the duties of his mission? and can he not do this better alone with God and nature than in the excitement of Court life?" Well said, Ludwig! And this very journey he has taken to Paris and Versailles shows us that he has been a deep student of history. He does not forget, even in the very short space of time he has to spend there, to visit the prison of Marie Antoinette, and the graves of Voltaire and Rousseau; he looks with interest at the monument of Moliere, and is buried in thought as he stands to gaze on the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. So this visit to Paris shows Ludwig to us in a very favourable light, as an intelligent student of poetry, philosophy, history, architecture, and art, and will go far to correct the erroneous impressions which have got abroad that he is nothing but a musical enthusiast, caring more for Wagner's operas than the welfare of his people. A recent biographer, Herr Brachvogel, has well expressed Ludwig's relation to Germany. "If," he says, "the numerous States must look upon Kaiser Wilhelm as the great Imperial protector, Germany looks upon Ludwig II. as the true ruler in the empire of the Ideal, on the realms of Art and of German thought." He thinks that if there is a German Prince of to-day capable of renewing the times of Carl August of Weimar, it is Ludwig of Bavaria. And so think all those who understand him.

ROUND ABOUT FRANCE.

A DAY'S SPORT.

We shall not quarrel about the proper definition of sport if you agree that to spend a whole forenoon in stalking the partridge, and then to shoot a fox in compensation for having repeatedly missed that erratic bird, is good pastime for those who can find no better. No doubt you may prefer to do things in English fashion—flushing a covey in every turnip field, bowling over a few hares between whiles, and finishing with a little hot business in the stubble towards the fall of the afternoon. But then you live under a conservative system of broad estates and strict game-laws, of which those unhappy French are bereaved. France is covered with estates not much bigger than table-cloths, and, despite the really valiant efforts of that amiable Marquis de Nicolai who presides over the Anti-Poaching Association, French poachers are a busy race, nor do French judges much interfere with them. It shows perversity in the Bench, but you will never persuade an average French magistrate that the man who, having a licence, shoots his game wherever he can catch it commits a crime worthy of big words or punishment. So for a first offence the poacher has his gun confiscated (and he generally has an old blunderbuss which he keeps for the purpose, and surrenders with much moaning to the authorities); the second time he is fined twenty francs; as to the third offence, the poacher has usually grown cautious by that time, so that it is not easy to apprehend him on a third charge. There is no denying that this state of things causes France to lose many of those murderous affrays between poachers and keepers which maintain a manly spirit in Old England; but, on the other hand, it breeds a race of sportsmen whose eye for a long shot is curiously keen. They know nothing of *battues*; they have never slaughtered pheasant as snugly as if they were in a poultry yard; but watch them track a hare whom they know to have trespassed on their lands, and, when they have sighted the animal, ask yourself for a candid moment whether you would care to be in that hare's skin.

Yet are not all French sportsmen good shots; indeed, for every decent gun you must reckon twenty highly developed *cornichons*—French for muffs. There, for example, is the whole Marquis de Blanclys, who, in honour of the 1st September, has invited distinguished company to his estate in Picardy, and four-fifths of that distinguished company are muffs. The marquis himself we lately met at Sableville, and he is a sportsman from the brow of his iron-grey head to the sole of his clump boots. His wife has accompanied him to his chateau along with a bevy of other ladies, so that the guests there mustered form a well-pleased party, comprising amongst others the general of the military division, Baron de Hablard; the justice of the peace, M. Sourys; M. Bigarreau, a rich Conservative manufacturer of beet-root sugar; M. Sapageard, a Provencal poet and journalist, who has split many a pen in the cause of Henri V.; and last, but by no means least, an English nobleman, Lord Heigho. Now, if M. de Blanclys had been entertaining only his own countrymen, he would have treated them to shooting in a rough and ready style; but out of respect for the English earl, whom he suspects to harbour sarcastic opinions of French sport, he has gone the length of ordering from a fancier in Paris twenty-five brace of live partridges, twenty hares, fifty rabbits, and forty pheasants (French pheasants enjoy no grace till the [illegible]) and has caused these 160 heads of game to be turned loose [illegible] on the evening of the 31st August, and jealously watched during the night. [illegible] has been kept a profound secret—so profound that [illegible] to every inhabitant for twenty miles round, and to all the guests, including "milord," and yet you never saw a more studiedly unconscious group than that which assembles on the terrace of the chateau towards nine on the trysting day. General early breakfast is an institution unknown in French chateaux, for the guests take their tea or chocolate in their own rooms, and only congregate at midday for *dejeuner à la fourchette*; but for this once all the ladies have come out be[illegible], and stand on the main balcony in rosy peignoirs, waving their hand and blowing kisses of [illegible] as nine is chimed rythmically from the little steeple of the [illegible] chapel, M. le Marquis, with a grand old-world politeness, lifts his grey jockey-cap much resembling an apple-pudding, thus intimating that the hour has arrived, and the guests forthwith troop away, preceded by a huntsman in a white coat and primrose facings, who toots lustily on a French horn. No one has clearly ascertained why Frenchmen going out to shoot should have the horn played them; but this is one of those ancient customs against which the marquis—sportsman as he is, never cared to set his face. So the huntsman draws fearful blasts from his instrument, as if to warn the partridges, hares, and others, that nobody is afraid of them; and onward go the company, out of their host's park and across the village road, where they are joined by a huge mob of peasants in clattering wooden shoes, and by all the rabble coggery of the district. A few strides more and they are in the first beet-root field, whose leaves are clustering finely in promise of the October crop; and there the sportsmen, some twenty strong, are marshalled into line. Lord Heigho gets the place of honour on the right; next comes M. Bigarreau, the manufacturer—not that the marquis likes manufacturers, but because M. Bigarreau is an important person at election time—then the general, then the marquis himself, and so on, M. Sapageard, the poet and journalist coming last of all in tinted spectacles, a straw hat, yellow gloves, and patent leather boots, for he is very particular about his appearance. Somebody hints to M. Sapageard that he will shoot better if he removes his gloves, and that man of genius does so, though on glancing down the line it soothes him to perceive that his get-up is vastly superior to those of the other sportsmen. Some of the older ones are wearing high gaiters of buff leather, queerly stained and patched, and velveteens truly greasy from wear; the General sports his scarlet kepi with gold oak leaves, the manufacturer is in strawberry-coloured tweeds, choice but inartistic; and Lord Heigho has a brown velvet tunic and knickerbockers, with lace-up boots and a black felt—all which M. Sapageard considers too simple, nay shabby, for a grandee said to possess two million francs of income. As to the guns, they are as various as the costumes. Lord Heigho has a plain but wicked-looking weapon fitted with the latest breech-action; M. Bigarreau's implement is all gorgeous with a sculptured stock, gilt triggers, and cocks and barrels inlaid with gold; he bought it because it had carried off the prize at an exhibition, and here let us state before we forget it that this is the first firearm the beetroot manufacturer has ever manipulated. The Marquis, disdaining new-fangled contrivances, shoulders an old double-barrel muzzle-loader, which kicks like a yearling filly, and has a leather pad on the stock to protect the holder's cheek; and M. Sapageard carries a handsome, highly-polished instrument which he obtained gratis of the fashionable gun-maker on promising to puff his wares in verse and prose—which he may be trusted to do conscientiously. But while we have been talking the long line has advanced some distance over the beetroots, the [illegible] are actively belabouring the hedges, the huntsman has ceased tooting, and the Marquis is observing blandly that he hopes game will prove abundant to-day, just as if he knew nothing—worthy soul!—of those 160 heads already mentioned. Scarcely has he spoken, however, than a wild hollabaloo is raised by the peasants, and a brace of hares, scared out of their wits, come bounding along in company, and right bang, athwart the line. Up go Lord Heigho's barrels; bang, bang, and overroll the hares, but his lordship can hardly claim them to his gun, for immediately after his own discharge at least a dozen guns blaze off together, and some dogs are heard uttering appalling yelps. When the smoke has cleared away it is found that six-and-twenty barrels have been spent upon the two hares, who are shot to rags, while a couple of peasants' dogs who had intruded into the chase unasked have been mortally wounded too, to the loud grief of their masters, who hobble over the field whimpering and bawling "O Dieu de pitié!" This event creates a little confusion, and the Marquis mildly, but with some redness of the face, explains to MM. Bigarreau, Sapageard, and the other culprits that it is the practice to fire one at a time if sport is to be agreeable. This lesson is not lost on the journalist, who, in slipping two fresh cartridges into his barrels, makes vows of amendment; and, sure enough, when a minute later five terrified rabbits come lolloping within shot, M. Bigarreau allows four of them to be slain by the heads of the line. Only the fifth escapes, and then of a sudden our intrepid journalist is descried pelting towards a hedge-bank as fast as he can go, and, pointing to a hole with his gun, "He's gone inside that hole. I saw him!" roars M. Sapageard, in a voice cracking from emotion, and, before any one can divine his intention, he has ducked down on his knees, inserted his gun into the hole as far as the cocks, and pulled both triggers. An unholy twang, a great cloud of dust and pebbles, a shriek like a fog-whistle's, and M. Sapageard is seen staggering back and dropping some yards off. There is not a man present but is convinced at that moment that France is by one genius the poorer; but on inspection it turns out, to the relief of all, that M. Sapageard is not even scratched, though his gun has burst to atoms. A keeper, stooping over the hole, pulls out a piece of barrel, then the leg of a rabbit, then the tail of a rat; and the upshot of it is that the journalist has to be provided with a fresh gun, with friendly hints to moderate his ardour for the future. M. Sapageard probably promises; but he is not crestfallen over his adventure, for, after all, he was within an ace of losing his life, and this sheds an uncommonly romantic halo over his proceedings. So he resumes his place and walks on, assuring anxious inquirers that he was not hurt or frightened in the least, thank you, and it really looks as if the Fates intended to make M. Sapageard the hero of that day's sport, for before five minutes more have elapsed he has distinguished himself again in a manner quite unique. The line has reached the end of the first field, and [illegible] clambering over the hedge-bank into the field beyond, when what should they see immediately underneath their eyes but a covey of fourteen patridges nestling placidly together! Now it is presumable that the fancier who had supplied these birds had long kept them in some yard, where they had grown accustomed to the sight of man, for the apparition of M. Sapageard, the journalist, who looms first above the hedge-bank, does not disturb them in the least, and they rather smile at him, like birds conscious of their own blamelessness. But M. Sapageard does not smile. Fourteen partridges—all sitting, too! When shall he have such another chance? With trembling hands he shoulders his piece, levelling it downwards—two flashes, a double report, and this time there is no mistake about it, for the shot has spread among the covey, and not one of the fourteen has escaped. Lord Heigho, seeing what has happened, abruptly stuffs his handkerchief into the mouth, and, being a well-bred nobleman, explains that he is subject to spasms; the marquis and two or three other sportsmen turn vermilion, but M. Bigarreau, the manufacturer, and not a few among the rest declare that it is a mighty fine shot, and open their mouths with admiration and wonder. As to M. Sapageard we need not inquire what he thinks. Fourteen birds in two shots! Before the week is over all France will hear of the feat through his newspaper, and they will hear, moreover, that not one among the marquis's twenty guests—not even the milord—could show such a bag as the day [illegible]. Nor could they.—*Daily News.*

"LEICESTER SQUARE."*

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

It is said to be the custom [illegible] the offices of illustrated newspapers to confide proofs of engravings about to be printed from to ready writers, whose duty it becomes to furnish appropriate literature for placing above, below, or sometimes, all round the "cuts" thus honoured. One might fancy from the title of his work and the time at which it appears, that Mr. Tom Taylor had undertaken the task of "writing to" the picture, in the shape of an ornamental garden, which Mr. Albert Grant has given to the inhabitants of London. But whatever may have been the object of the book—and Mr. Taylor himself announces that he has written it in order to revive certain memories in connection with the square to which public attention has been called by the recent embellishment of its enclosure—it is well planned, ably executed, and full of interest. Newton, Hogarth, Hunter, and Reynolds are set before us with their works; Peter the Great and Prince Eugene are introduced "in their habits as they lived;" Lord Mohun and Captain Coote fight their duels over again in most dramatic style—the whole historic life, in fact, of the old square is reproduced.

Sometimes, when a particularly congenial subject arrests his attention, Mr. Taylor, without quitting the intellectual atmosphere of the square, abandons the incidents of its history for criticism and disquisition. Naturally, then, Hogarth, his career, his works, and the nature of his genius come in for a fair share of consideration; and "Hogarth at the Golden Head" is certainly one of the best chapters in the book. It in fact presents in comparatively few pages a very complete view of Hogarth's life and performances, from his arrival in Leicester Fields, where he established himself under the sign of the Golden Head, "made of pieces of cork, cut, glued together, and gilded by Hogarth himself in the last house but two on the east side, afterwards the northern half of the Sablonière Hotel" until his severe battle with Wilkes and Churchill, in which, on the principle that "who laughs last laughs best," the victory must be said to have remained with Hogarth. In a print called "The Times" he had represented "Europe on fire; Pitt on the stilts of popular favour, blowing the flames; Lord Bute trying to put out the fire, but prevented by Lord Temple, who, from a barrowful of *Monitors* and *North Britons* is feeding the flames; Aldermen worshipping Pitt; Fox looking on and awaiting the issue to choose his side," &c. Wilkes replied in the *North Briton* by a virulent personal attack, written in what Hogarth calls "an infamous and malign style." Hogarth published a caricature of Wilkes "carrying a pole surmounted by the Cap of Liberty, said to have been sketched in Westminster Hall, when Wilkes was brought thither for the second time from the Tower." Then Churchill came forward to assail in verse the man who had ventured to defy his friend and ally, the libellous prose-writer. "Malice," he said to him,

> Had killed thee, tottering on life's utmost verge,
> Had Wilkes and liberty escaped thy scourge:

to which Hogarth responded by caricaturing Churchil in the shape of a bear, in trim clerical band and ruffles, a pot of porter in his right hand, and hugged under his left a club labelled "Lies" and "North Britons." Wilkes was represented as a monkey; and both bear and monkey were dancing under the lash of the bear-leader—Hogarth himself. In those days not only did one philosopher say of another, in the words of Moliere, "Je le dechirerai en style de Juvenal," but he actually did it.

Mr. Taylor devotes, very properly, a whole chapter to the "Horse and its Rider;" which we particularly recommend to the attention of the French, who have hitherto been under the impression that the Leicester-square statue represented "Leicester." In one of Mery's most amusing novels a Frenchman, who has just arrived in London with his wife, and who, of course, takes her to a Leicester-square hotel, finds it necessary to call upon her to pronounce an oath. "By what shall I swear?" she asks. "Swear," he exclaims, "by that statue of Leicester which stands in the middle of the square!"

Mr. Taylor does not, of course, omit to speak of Leicester-square as a place of refuge for the distressed patriots and politicians of the Continent. Every one knows that

> Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell,

but every one does not know that, after falling, the so-called "Kosciusko" (properly Kosciuszko, a word of three, not four syllables) got up again, and in due time came to England and lived in Leicester-square. Unless preceded in Leicester-square by Boswell's Corsican friend, General Paoli, the most illustrious and most single-minded of Polish patriots must be looked upon as the founder of the great Leicester-square colony of political refugees. The Revocation of the Edict of [illegible] sent to England a large number of religious [illegible] movement was rather away from than towards England, until close upon the end of the eighteenth century. The favourite land of refuge for Irish insurgents was France; but the defeated rebels of Scotland frequently sought safety and a career in Prussia, Poland, and Russia. Many Scotch names are to be found in the Prussian army list, and a Gordon at this moment commands the artillery at Strasburg. Russia offered a tempting field of ambition even to those who were not obliged to quit their native land; but nowhere was a warmer welcome given to the fugitive Scot than in Poland, where, if he possessed the slightest claim to consideration, the privileges of the Polish nobility were at once extended to him. It strikes one at first sight that British refugees on the Continent have shown more energy than refugees from various continental countries have been remarkable for in this country. The most eminent of the Russian generals of 1812, Marshal Barclay du Tolly, was the descendant of a Scotch, as Marshal MacMahon is the descendant of an Irish refugee; and among the enterprising Britons, chiefly Scotchmen, who, either as willing adventurers, or adventurers in spite of themselves, made their way in Russia, may be mentioned Admirals Elphinstone and Greig, who, in one of the few general actions fought by the Russian navy, destroyed the Turkish fleet; Captain Sutherland, a distinguished naval commander under Catherine the Great; and General Patrick Gordon, who suppressed the insurrection of Streltzes of musketeers during Peter the Great's absence from Russia.

Peter was probably just at that time in the immediate neighbourhood of Leicester-square, within pistol shot of the very places which a century or so later were to become the haunts of a newly formed class of men called "Polish refugees." From Peter's departure until Kosciuszko's arrival in Leicester-square there was an interval of as nearly as possible one hundred years. But Kosciuszko was no specimen of the Polish refugees who "flourished," in more than one sense of the word, about Leicester-square from 1831 until 1848, and from 1848, when their number if not their influence was notably increased, until 1863; after which year all interest in them seems to have ceased. In fact, beyond a certain limited period, the misfortunes of another man, much more of another race of men, become a nuisance. The Jews have been expatriated and persecuted considerably longer than the Poles. But who ever heard of a Jew being pitied because there is no kingdom of Judea, and because the Jewish language is nowhere used in law courts or in public education?

It must, in fairness, be remembered that the men who during the seventeenth, and first half of the eighteenth, century left Scotland to try their fortunes in Prussia, Poland, and Russia, were generally men of some position, probably also not without means. They accepted, too, wherever they went, the existing order of things. Indeed, it was precisely because they had shown themselves ready to fight for the existing, or at least the ancient, order of things that they had been obliged to leave their own country. The immigrants, however, who during the last forty, and especially the last five-and-twenty years, have given such character as it possesses to Leicester-square have been, as a rule, the enemies of established Governments everywhere; sometimes the enemies of society as actually constituted; sometimes the enemies of all conceivable organizations of society. They have arrived here without means, and often with only a hue-and-cry introduction [illegible] of a condemnation [illegible] who fled before the revolution of 1789 did not settle down in Leicester-square; they did not, in fact, settle down anywhere, being constantly in expectation of a return to home, property, and power. Nor had they the same gregarious habits, the same passion for clubs, taverns, and disputations almost in public, which distinguish their enemies the Republicans, who in due time followed them into exile. The Polish refugees of 1831 belonged partly to the nobility, who [illegible] to free their country by the aid of established Governments, and in accordance with existing treaties, [illegible] they read them; and partly to the democ[illegible] only in revolutionary means, and were prepared, with a view to the ultimate liberation of Poland, to rise against established Governments wherever "the revolution" might declare itself. Thus the Polish emigration of 1831 has affinities both with the emigration of the French noblesse after the Revolution of 1789, and with the periodical flights of French, German, and Italian Republicans from the suppression of the Red Republican insurrection of June, 1849, followed by the flight to Leicester-square of Ledru-Rollin, Felix Pyat, Caussidière, &c., down to the destruction of the Paris Commune, which has brought to Leicester-square such men as Vermersch, Paschal Grousset, and by rather a roundabout route Rochefort. Among the eminent refugees who have approached Leicester-square and been nearer to it morally than Jermyn-street is physically may be mentioned the late Emperor Napoleon and the present Count Gyula Andrassy, sentenced to death in 1849, in exile from 1849 to 1860, and since 1871 Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Kossuth, Kmeti, Mazzini, Garibaldi, have all passed through this political place of purgatory.

Mr. Tom Taylor might have written a very interesting chapter on the heroes (such as Kosciuszko), the ruffians (such as Caussidière), the impostors (such as Mieroslawski), who at one time or another have made Leicester-square their home; and it is gratifying to think that, notwithstanding the poor reputation belonging to the square in connection with its foreign political inhabitants, there would be very much more to say about its heroes than about its vagabonds and its murderous fanatics. But the book is excellent as it stands. It is full of admirable material; and the chapters in which these are presented are as nearly put together and as judiciously balanced as the acts in a well-constructed play.

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* "Leicester Square: its Associations and its Worthies." By Tom Taylor. (London: Bickers and Son. 1874.)

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION,
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. | SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILLA. | SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 6 ,, ,,
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Ships, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings [illegible] signed.
Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, and also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.
LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, [illegible] August 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 .... £300,600
Do. 1872 .... £816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds...... £ 1,60[illegible],975 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	33 7	30 [illegible]	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	[illegible]	23 2	24 10
30	41 10	[illegible]	25 1	27 8
35	48 [illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible] 10	29 10

The reduction of premium [illegible] rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, [illegible] Dec. 1870.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.
JEEVANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough [illegible] maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the [illegible].
TERMS AS BEFORE.
JEEVANJEE & Co.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 4, ESPLANADE,
BY
PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.
(Situated 200 yards North of Her Majesty's Statue and three minutes' drive of the G. I. P. Railway Terminus, and the Church Gate Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.)
Mr. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, the well-known Proprietor of the Old Established Adelphi and Adelphi Family Hotels, begs to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that he has from THIS DAY OPENED the above HOTEL in addition to his other Hotels, for the accommodation of Families and Visitors, on very moderate terms. Breakfasts, Tiffins, and well-served Dinners may always be had at a moment's notice, and attendance will have nothing to be desired. The Buildings are fine, commodious, and airy, elegantly furnished, fitted up with gas and Vehar water, and has excellent Bath-Rooms, &c. Amongst others, this Hotel has the advantage of being in a central position, being alike contiguous to the Fort, both Railway Stations, Public and other Offices, and Apollo Pier, where passengers by the different Steamers are landed and embarked. It is moreover shaded by fine trees, and is open to the sea breeze, and is in one of the quietest and most salubrious localities in the Island, and Mr. Pallonjee with his long experience in the business, believes that his new Hotel being so easily accessible and pleasantly situated will supply a want long felt by the local Gentry as well will prove to be a comfortable Residence and a place of rest and sojourn for Travellers and others staying in Bombay.
Bombay, 21st September 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned a few small LOTS of SHERRY from Messrs. KENNAWAY & Co., of Exeter and London, just landed ex CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Black	Seal .... "Puro"	at Rs. 2[illegible]	per dozen.
Green	,, ... "Oloroso"	at ,, 25	,,
White	,, ... "Romano"	at ,, 26	,,
Yellow	,, ... "Manzanilla"	at ,, 27	,,
Chocolate	,, ... "Aroma"	at ,, 28	,,
Blue	,, ... "Fino"	at ,, 29	,,
Red	,, ... "Amontillado"	at ,, 31	,,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

ROYAL NAVY RUM.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF
JAMAICA RUM
(LABELLED AS ABOVE).
ARE BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. LEMON HART AND SON,
GEORGE ST., TOWER HILL, LONDON,
(CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY)
and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. F. HANCOCKES is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in [illegible] Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages [illegible] from Europe and India.
Crawford Market.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,
BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of
SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, size 3 1/4 inch.
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, [illegible].
This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40
BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate,
Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 1873,
RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
[illegible] Double-soled Elastic or Lace [illegible]	1[illegible] 0	16 0
Shoes	[illegible]	[illegible]

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.
N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.
Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

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ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
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UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
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INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.
These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

KAN[illegible]
MESSRS. [illegible]
[illegible]
OFF[illegible]
LARG[illegible]
VALL[illegible]
ABLE [illegible]
in Cu[illegible]
[illegible]
annual, and Burma [illegible]
and have on hand a LARGE [illegible]
of TEA from various other Gardens in the Valley.
WHOLESALE RATES ON APPLICATION.
1st October 1874.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla.
HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, [illegible] Tombs, Head-stones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs, Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, [illegible] executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.
Plain and Figured [illegible] decoration, of all sizes.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1874.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
[illegible] Steam Navigation Company.
[illegible]
May be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, and of the following
Agents:—
Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co.; [illegible]
Allahabad .... [illegible] & Co.
Alexandria .... D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .... [illegible]
Bombay .... [illegible]
Calcutta .... [illegible]
Ceylon (Colombo) .... [illegible]
Egutpoora .... Railway [illegible]
Kurrachee .... [illegible]
London .... [illegible]
Madras .... [illegible]
Mathera[illegible] .... Chowk Hotel [illegible] Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund .... [illegible]
Poona .... Treacher & Co.; [illegible] & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
Dated 15th May, 1872, from [illegible]
"I must also [illegible] excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good [illegible] is owing to taking your Pills. I am [illegible] years of age.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, [illegible]"
To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Now Ready, handsomely bound in imitation Russia,
FAMILY HERALD.
Vol. XXXII. [illegible] The Second Half Yearly Volume. [illegible] by Order of all Booksellers.
[illegible]

FAMILY HERALD.—Vol. XXXII.
Now Ready.
[illegible]

Now Ready, handsomely bound in imitation Russia,
FAMILY HERALD.
[illegible]
And may be had [illegible] by Order of all Booksellers.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
[illegible]
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce. [illegible]
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL AWARD[illegible] at the Vienna Universal Exhibition to ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVER, [illegible] adopted by H.M. War Department, the New Zealand and New South Wales Government [illegible] the "TIMES," [illegible] of this Revolver, with Price List [illegible] Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, [illegible] Strand, London, [illegible]

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London [illegible] Paris [illegible]